

CQ

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CONTENTS

	Page
Congressional Record	ii
	1425
The	1429
al	1440
Laws - Introduced	1445
ential	1449
ittee	1453
up	1458
ures	1460
gress	
Vote	
in	iv
ess	

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No. 33

WEEK ENDING AUG. 18, 1961

Fulbright-Goldwater Dialogue

Review of 'Cold War Seminars' Memo
and Senators' Opposing Views

Page 1432

REPUBLICAN PLANS FOR 1962, 1964

Page 1441

Floor Action

	Page
Foreign Aid in House, Senate . . .	1425
Treasury-Post Office Funds	1427
Vote for Washingtonians	1428

Committees

Migrant Labor	1454
Cold War GI Bill	1453
Disarmament Hearings	1456
Impacted Areas	1456

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 87th CONGRESS

As of Aug. 18, 1961

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
HOUSE	263	174	0
SENATE	64	36	0

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		STATUS
Depressed Areas (S 1) (HR 4569)	Reported 3/22/61	Passed 3/29/61	Reported 3/8/61	Passed 3/15/61	PL 87-27 5/1/61
Minimum Wage (S 1457, S 895) (HR 3935)	Reported 3/13/61	Passed 3/24/61	Reported 4/12/61	Passed 4/20/61	PL 87-30 5/5/61
Aid to Education (S 1021) (HR 7300)	Reported 6/1/61		Reported 5/12/61	Passed 5/25/61	
College Aid (S 1241) (HR 7215)	Reported 5/26/61		Hearings Underway		
NDEA Amendments (S 1726) (HR 6774)	Reported 7/6/61		Reported 7/31/61		
Temporary Unemployment Benefits (HR 4806)	Reported 2/25/61	Passed 3/1/61	Reported 3/15/61	Passed 3/16/61	PL 87-6 3/24/61
Medical Aid to the Aged (S 909) (HR 4222)	Hearings Completed				
Social Security Changes (HR 6027)	Reported 4/7/61	Passed 4/20/61	Reported 6/20/61	Passed 6/26/61	PL 87-64 6/30/61
Dependent Children Aid (HR 4884)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/10/61	Reported 4/14/61	Passed 4/20/61	PL 87-31 5/8/61
Sugar Act Extension (HR 5463)	Reported 3/14/61	Passed 3/21/61	Reported 3/28/61	Passed 3/29/61	PL 87-15 3/31/61
Feed Grains Program (S 993) (HR 4510)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/9/61	Reported 3/2/61	Passed 3/10/61	PL 87-5 3/22/61
Mexican Farm Workers (HR 2010)	Reported 4/24/61	Passed 5/11/61	Reported 7/25/61		
Omnibus Farm Bill (S 1643) (HR 8230)	Reported 7/22/61	Passed 7/27/61	Reported 7/17/61	Passed 7/26/61	PL 87-128 8/8/61
Foreign Aid (S 1983) (HR 8400)	Reported 8/4/61	Debate Underway	Reported 7/24/61	Debate Underway	
OECD Treaty (Exec. E, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.)	No House Action Needed		Reported 3/8/61	Passed 3/16/61	Signed 3/23/61
Peace Corps (S 2000) (HR 7500)	Hearings Completed		Reported 8/10/61		
Reorganization Act (S 153)	Reported 3/23/61	Passed 3/29/61	Reported 1/30/61	Passed 2/6/61	PL 87-18 4/7/61
Judgeships (S 912)	Reported 3/30/61	Passed 4/19/61	Reported 2/28/61	Passed 3/3/61	PL 87-36 5/19/61
Civil Rights Commission (S 1820) (HR 6496)	Ordered Reported				
Tax Revision	Hearings Completed				
Highway Financing (HR 6713)	Reported 5/1/61	Passed 5/4/61	Reported 6/12/61	Passed 6/15/61	PL 87-61 6/29/61
Water Pollution (HR 6441)	Reported 4/25/61	Passed 5/3/61	Reported 6/7/61	Passed 6/22/61	PL 87-88 7/20/61
Tax Extension (HR 7446)	Reported 6/5/61	Passed 6/8/61	Reported 6/14/61	Passed 6/22/61	PL 87-72 6/30/61
Airport Grants (S 1703) (HR 8102)	Reported 7/18/61	Passed 7/1/61	Reported 7/1/61		
Omnibus Housing (S 1922) (HR 6028)	Reported 6/1/61	Passed 6/22/61	Reported 5/19/61	Passed 6/12/61	PL 87-70 6/30/61

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CONGRESS ACTS ON FOREIGN AID BILL

The Senate continued consideration of the foreign aid bill (S 1983), and the House began debate on the aid program Aug. 14 (HR 8400). The Senate defeated amendments designed to require annual appropriations for the Development Loan Fund, but the House tentatively accepted an amendment to require annual authorizations and appropriations for the loan program, despite pleas from the White House for a long-term borrowing authorization. (Weekly Report p. 1366)

SENATE ACTION

The first week of Senate debate centered on an amendment offered by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) which would have permitted a five-year authorization for the Development Loan Fund, as requested by the President, but would have required annual appropriation of the money. The Senate Aug. 11 rejected the Byrd amendment by a 39-56 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 1460)

Ten Republicans joined 46 Democrats in opposing the amendment while 16 Democrats, most of whom were from the South, and 23 Republicans supported the amendment. In 1957, 30 Republicans, 21 of whom were still in the Senate, voted for the long-term funding when it was requested by former President Eisenhower. Seven Republicans supported it again in 1959. (Weekly Report p. 1382)

Opponents of the amendment said the long-term financing was the most vital part of the Kennedy aid program, and without it many of the reforms Congress demanded could not be carried out. They said Congress would not lose control of the program because the bill as reported required the President to submit an annual foreign aid budget to Congress and included a provision permitting Congress to terminate any portion of the aid program or (it was learned during debate) any specific loan through a concurrent resolution (President's signature not required). The bill also permitted Congress to control the aid program by subjecting it to provisions of the Government Corporations Control Act which required Congress to appropriate annually the administrative funds under which agencies financed by borrowing authority operated, Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) said. He said Congress in the future could limit or rescind the borrowing authority in the event it had strong affirmative reasons for retreating from its commitment.

Supporters of the amendment said Congress would lose control of the aid program if it granted a "blank check" to the Executive to administer the loan program without appropriations for five years. They also said the bill granted the President too much discretionary power.

After rejecting the Byrd amendment, the Senate Aug. 14 and 15 considered amendments designed to give Congress greater control over the aid program than the Committee bill provided. Senator Fulbright, floor manager of S 1983, Aug. 9 had offered to amend the bill in an effort to assure five opponents of the Byrd amendment, Sens. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), Prescott Bush (R Conn.),

Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.), and Hugh Scott (R Pa.), that, even without the amendment, Congress would not lose control of the program. The five had co-sponsored a plan to enable Congress to veto individual loans. Fulbright offered to amend the bill so that loan proposals would be subjected to review by the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees and the House and Senate Appropriations Committees for 30 days prior to commitment. The initial Fulbright proposals did not permit Congress to veto the loans. However, Fulbright Aug. 14 said he had learned from his legal advisers that the power to block individual loans by concurrent resolution was already contained in a section of the Committee bill.

After lengthy debate over various proposals for annual review of the program, Fulbright Aug. 14 offered to support an amendment offered by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) which restated the provisions of the Government Corporations Control Act, requiring annual appropriations of administrative funds for agencies financed by borrowing authority, and further required Congress to vote on the Development Loan Fund budget each year, either approving it or limiting it in the event of "unusual circumstances involving considerations of important national policy."

Fulbright said the Hickenlooper amendment merely stated the provisions of the Government Corporations Control Act, an interpretation which led to considerable confusion and eventual suspension of debate until a legal interpretation could be obtained. Aug. 15 it was announced that the parliamentary situation under the Hickenlooper amendment apparently would be that the House would originate an annual appropriation bill for administrative funds for the Loan Fund, and that, at least as far as the Senate was concerned, any attempts to initiate a limitation on loans would constitute legislation in an appropriation bill, a move requiring suspension of the rules by a two-thirds vote. It was announced that the Secretary of State would agree to the amendment.

Meanwhile, Hickenlooper modified the amendment to specify that Congressional action on the annual Development Loan Fund budget take place in an appropriation bill, and to prohibit the President from making loan obligations under the budget before Congress acted. Supporting the amendment, Byrd said, "If this comes before the Congress for affirmative action, it seems to me that is practically the same as an annual appropriation." Fulbright said he could not accept the modified version.

Fulbright then supported an amendment, offered by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) as a substitute to the Hickenlooper amendment. The Dirksen plan, which Aug. 15 was passed by a 52-44 roll-call vote, and reaffirmed by a 63-34 roll-call vote, required the President to submit loan plans of \$5 million or over to the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees and the House and Senate Appropriations Committees 30 days prior to making a firm commitment and specified that any of the Committees could report a

concurrent resolution to disapprove a loan within that time, and the resolution would be of the highest privilege for floor consideration. The amendment also provided that the Committees could waive the report requirement for security reasons, and they could hire additional staff to process the loan plan reports.

The Senate Aug. 15 rejected by a 37-58 roll-call vote an amendment offered by Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) to reduce the military assistance authorization from \$1.8 billion to \$1.3 billion in fiscal years 1962 and 1963, but the following day the Senate reduced the military assistance authorization from \$1.8 billion to \$1,550,000,000 in fiscal 1962 and 1963 by a 57-37 roll-call vote on another Ellender amendment. On Aug. 15 the Senate on a 46-46 roll-call vote rejected an amendment offered by Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) to reduce the Development Loan Fund Treasury borrowing authorization from \$1,187,000,000 to \$900,000,000 in fiscal 1962 and from \$1,900,000,000 to \$1,600,000,000 in each of the following four years. The Senate Aug. 16 accepted by a 51-43 roll-call vote an amendment to reduce the Loan Fund authorization for fiscal 1963 through 1966 from \$1.9 billion to \$1.7 billion per year. (For voting, see chart p. 1461)

Aug. 15, the Senate on a 44-51 roll-call vote rejected an amendment offered by Ellender which would have prohibited use of foreign aid funds for contributions to the United Nations Congo operations in excess of 40 percent of the total contributions for the Congo. Opponents of the amendment said it could restrict the use of the President's contingency fund.

Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) offered an amendment to prohibit the lending or relending of Development Loan Fund loans at rates higher than 8 percent per annum. A Fulbright substitute which specified that funds were not to be loaned or reloaned at rates considered excessive by the Development Loan Committee, but in no case at rates which exceeded the legal interest rate of the recipient country, was accepted Aug. 16 by a 48-45 roll-call vote. Williams withdrew the amendment after the substitute was accepted. Williams had offered the same amendment to the Inter-American Social and Economic Cooperation Program (PL 87-41), but it was modified in conference, and the bill as signed by the President included a provision similar to the Fulbright substitute. (Weekly Report p. 910)

Other amendments which were accepted by voice vote: Lausche -- prohibit investment guarantee of "normal business-type risks;" Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- use private U.S. and foreign channels for aid whenever possible; Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- provide U.S. dollars for marine insurance on shipments of certain goods; Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- prohibit voluntary contributions to organizations of which Red China was a member; require annual audit of Development Loan Fund transactions; require supplemental appropriations to reimburse the Defense Department for supplies used for foreign nations in emergencies; Fulbright -- extend investment guarantee provisions to wholly owned foreign subsidiaries of American corporations; George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- express sense of Congress in favor of pilot housing projects in Latin America and provide that, of the \$100 million in investment guarantees allowed over and above guarantees against war, expropriation, and inconvertibility, \$15 million be earmarked for housing investment guarantees in Latin America; John L. McClellan (D Ark.) -- establish a \$50 million ceiling

on the amount of surplus property transferred to the AID agency in one fiscal year, and limit the amount held at any one time to \$15 million.

Other amendments rejected Aug. 16 by roll-call vote: Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- require that any supplies and engineering service not purchased in the country in which the project is located be purchased in the United States (26-67); Frank Church (D Idaho) -- prohibit military aid to Western Europe on a grant basis after July 1, 1961 unless the President declared an emergency or found it would cause an undue economic burden on the country concerned to purchase the equipment, supplies and services itself (22-70).

BACKGROUND -- S 1983 was reported July 24 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. (Weekly Report p. 1382).

HOUSE ACTION

The House Aug. 14 began debate on its version of the foreign aid bill (HR 8400). It began amending the bill Aug. 16 after eight hours of general debate which focused on the President's proposal for five-year borrowing authority for development loan financing.

The first amendment accepted cut out the long-term borrowing proposal. The amendment, passed by a 197-185 standing vote, was offered by Rep. D.S. Saund (D Calif.). It provided a one-year authorization of \$1.2 billion for the Development Loan Fund and required annual appropriations for development loans. Following acceptance of the Saund amendment, President Kennedy sent a letter to the House urging approval of long-term borrowing authority and House Democratic leaders sought support to reverse the action on a roll-call vote later in House proceedings.

The Saund amendment was offered as a substitute to an amendment offered by House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.), floor manager of the bill. The Morgan amendment, which in effect was rejected by acceptance of the Saund amendment, would have authorized three-year borrowing authority. It would have enabled the President to borrow \$900,000,000 from the Treasury in fiscal 1962 and \$1.6 billion in fiscal 1963 and 1964. The Committee bill, as requested by the President, had authorized the President to borrow \$900,000,000 in fiscal 1962, and \$1.6 billion for each of the following four years. The Morgan amendment also required the President to submit loan plans 30 days prior to entering firm commitments for loans to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, to the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees, and to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate or to the Senate Secretary or House Clerk when Congress was not in session.

The House, also by voice vote, accepted amendments offered by Rep. John R. Pillion (R N.Y.) opposing U.S. recognition of the Outer Mongolia Peoples Regime and an amendment offered by Rep. Fred Schwengel (R Iowa), as modified by Rep. Walter H. Judd (R Minn.), changing the bill's title from "The Mutual Security Act of 1961" to "An Act for Peace and Mutual Progress with Justice and Freedom for All."

BACKGROUND -- HR 8400 was reported (H Rept 851) by the House Foreign Affairs Committee Aug. 4.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE FUNDS

The House and Senate Aug. 15 approved by voice votes a conference report on an appropriation bill (HR 5954 -- H Rept 900) providing \$5,298,765,000 for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and U.S. Tax Court in fiscal 1962. The total was \$73,036,000 less than Administration requests, \$16,900,000 more than the House approved March 28 and \$28,866,000 less than the Senate voted June 1. As usual, funds that come to the Treasury Department from permanent appropriations already made available by Congress were not included in the bill, but were estimated at \$8,622,132,000, with \$8.5 billion of this sum estimated for interest payments on the public debt. (Weekly Report p. 911)

As cleared for the White House, the bill included \$4,368,500,000 for the Post Office and \$928,515,000 for the Treasury. Following the same pattern as in 1960 and 1961, Congress again made the largest cut -- \$55.6 million -- in postal funds. The House was unable to sustain in conference its action in refusing to specifically earmark \$62.7 million of the \$4.4 billion in Post Office funds as a payment for Post Office public services, and it also failed, for the second year in a row, in its effort to provide for delivery of mail in urban areas under the Congressional frank addressed to "Occupant" if the Post Office Department extended the privilege to it. (1960 Almanac p. 390)

The bill provided for a total increase in personnel of 13,318 over 1961, including 533 temporary employees. Of this total, 9,000 were for the Post Office Department, and 4,318 for Treasury. The majority of new Treasury personnel were for the Internal Revenue Service (3,365 permanent; 533 temporary) to handle anticipated additional work in income tax collection. Administration personnel estimates were for about 17,300 new employees, including 12,000 for the Post Office and 4,575 for IRS.

BACKGROUND -- House-Senate conferees, in their Aug. 14 report, allotted to the Treasury \$16.9 million more than the House approved and \$10.5 million less than the Senate voted. The compromise included a \$12 million increase over House-voted funds for the Internal Revenue Service, which also represented a cut of \$4.8 million in Senate-voted funds for IRS. The total Treasury appropriation was \$17,416,000 less than Administration requests, with the largest single cut \$10,833,000 in Coast Guard funds sought for construction and improvements.

Conferees agreed to cut from \$65,000 to \$35,000 House authorization for the Treasury Department to use certain available funds for liquidation proceedings of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC), with a recommendation that the liquidation be concluded by Dec. 31. The Senate had eliminated the liquidation funds on grounds an agency abolished in 1957 no longer needed to maintain a staff.

Under Post Office Department funds, conferees agreed to all House-voted appropriations, which were \$18.4 million less than those voted by the Senate.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 5954, as sent to the White House:

TREASURY

Office of the Secretary	\$ 4,100,000
Bureau of Accounts	29,472,000
Bureau of the Public Debt	48,000,000

Office of the Treasurer	\$ 16,925,000
Bureau of Customs	62,650,000
Internal Revenue Service	452,000,000
Bureau of Narcotics	4,462,000
U.S. Secret Service	6,306,000
Bureau of the Mint	6,250,000
U.S. Coast Guard	298,350,000
Subtotal	\$ 928,515,000

POST OFFICE

Administration	\$ 82,000,000
Operations	3,434,000,000
Transportation	590,000,000
Facilities	152,500,000
Plant and Equipment	110,000,000
Subtotal	\$4,368,500,000
U.S. Tax Court	\$ 1,750,000

TOTAL \$5,298,765,000

D.C. PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

The House Aug. 14 by voice vote passed and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 8444 -- H Rept 895) setting up voting machinery in the District of Columbia for the election of electors for President and Vice-President.

The bill, which was introduced by Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.), implemented the 23rd Amendment to the Constitution, giving citizens of the District of Columbia the vote in Presidential elections. The Amendment was approved by Congress June 16, 1960 and by the required three-fourths of the states March 29, 1961. (See 1960 Almanac p. 284, and Weekly Report p. 535). Under the Amendment the District was allotted three electors.

HEARINGS -- Walter N. Tobriner, President of the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners, in testimony May 15 before the House District Committee supported the Administration bill, introduced by Committee Chairman John L. McMillan (D S.C.) (HR 7144) and Rep. Jeffery Cohelan (D Calif.) (HR 7213), giving 18-year olds the right to vote and setting the residence requirement for Presidential elections at 90 days. The Administration bill also permitted absentee voting by voters absent from the District and by those unable to go to the polls because of illness. It also required electors to vote for the candidate of the party they represent. (For President's request, see Weekly Report p. 884) The House Committee concluded hearings May 16 and reported the Broyhill bill, providing for a 21-year age requirement and a one year residence requirement, Aug. 10.

Commissioner Tobriner also urged support of the Administration bill (S 1883), introduced by Senate District Committee Chairman Alan Bible (D Nev.), in testimony before the Senate District Committee Aug. 4.

PROVISIONS -- As passed, the major provisions of HR 8444 were as follows:

Applied to Presidential elections voting eligibility requirements currently provided for District party primary elections, as follows: A voter must be a U.S. citizen, at least 21 years of age, who has resided in the District at least one year at the time of the election, who is not mentally incompetent and who has never been convicted of a felony in the United States.

Abolished permanent registration and required registration in each Presidential election year, with the registry closing 45 days before the election.

Restricted absentee voting eligibility to military personnel and Government employees on foreign duty.

Made electors of major parties (those which have elected a President since Jan. 1, 1950) automatically eligible for listing on the ballot, with the position of each party's electors on the ballot determined by lot.

Permitted any other party to have its electors placed on the ballot by submitting a petition signed by at least five percent of the registered qualified voters of the District.

Provided for voting by ballot, machine or both. Left to the discretion of the parties the method by which nominees for elector are selected, except that electors must be fully qualified as voters in the District.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Aug. 14 -- Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) -- Require that a picture of the party's Presidential candidate be placed at the top of each party's listing of nominees for elector. Voice.

ADMISSION OF ORPHANS

The Senate Aug. 14 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 2237) extending for two years, through June 30, 1963, a program for non-quota admission of certain alien orphans adopted by U.S. citizens. The program first was authorized by Congress in 1948 as part of the Displaced Persons Act, and its most recent extension in 1960 (PL 86-648) expired June 30. (1960 Almanac p. 304)

The Senate had authorized extension of the program July 14, as an amendment to the cultural exchange bill (S 1154) accepted by a 69-12 roll-call vote. At that time, Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) proposed the rider after quoting House Judiciary Immigration Subcommittee Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) as saying his Subcommittee would not report an alien adoption bill this session. (Weekly Report p. 1228; vote on amendment corrected from incorrect original recording.)

Keating Aug. 14 told the Senate action was needed through a separate bill because he understood the House Foreign Affairs Committee had deleted the alien orphans amendment from S 1154. He said a two-year extension would provide time to lay the groundwork for making the program permanent.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Judiciary Committee July 28 reported S 2237 (S Rept 646) with an amendment extending the program for two years instead of the one year originally in the bill. The report said some 17,000 alien orphans had acquired American homes since the program began.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 2237: Extended through June 30, 1963 a program for non-quota admission of certain eligible alien orphans under 14 years of age at the time petitions in their behalf were filed by U.S. citizens with the Attorney General.

Required the Attorney General to investigate parental suitability before approval of adoption.

SERVICE ACADEMIES

The House Aug. 7 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 7913) authorizing an additional number of appointments to the U.S. Military Academy and Air Force Academy to keep them up to full strength and

providing that future cadets or midshipmen at any U.S. service academy shall be obligated to serve at least five years on active duty following their graduation.

As reported July 12 by the House Armed Services Committee (H Rept 713), HR 7913 contained no provision regarding length of obligated service. Rep. H.R. Gross (R Iowa) offered an amendment to require a minimum of seven years of service for academy graduates, but the House approved a substitute for his amendment, offered by Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.), setting the minimum at five years. The amendment was then approved by voice vote.

DEBATE -- Aug. 7 -- Gross -- "We spend \$40,000 to \$45,000 a year educating cadets at the various service academies; yet, at the end of four years -- three years in some instances -- they can resign and go their merry way.... If education at a service academy is designed to provide for a military career let (the cadets) understand it is to be their career when they get into it and (let us) hold them to it."

Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R Mich.) -- "We cannot justify a three-year period of obligation after a cadet has spent four years at a military academy." The Armed Services Committee has declined to act on the matter, so the House must take the initiative through floor amendment.

Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) -- Increasing required service to seven years might "kill the goose that lays the golden egg" by discouraging applications to the academies. Five years is a reasonable requirement.

NASA CHANGES

The House Aug. 7 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 8095) amending the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958. The bill's two major provisions eliminated the Civilian-Military Liaison Committee and authorized the National Aeronautics and Space Administrator to include an accident-indemnification clause in research and development contracts with private firms.

Science and Astronautics Committee Chairman Overton Brooks (D La.) said the Defense Department and NASA had asked that the Civilian-Military Liaison Committee be abolished as they preferred to operate through the Aeronautics and Astronautics Coordinating Board, set up in 1960 by administrative decree, with the NASA Deputy Administrator and the Defense Department Director of Defense Research and Engineering as co-chairmen.

Brooks said the indemnification provision required private contractors to carry the maximum amount of available private insurance; the Government would pay for losses that exceeded the insurance coverage; but indemnification would cover only research and development contracts for projects considered by NASA to be "unusually hazardous," such as the development of rocket propellants.

BACKGROUND -- HR 8095 was reported (H Rept 747) July 20 by the House Science and Astronautics Committee, which said the bill followed the general lines of the Administration's draft legislation. The report said the indemnification provision would encourage space contractors to undertake projects in "fields of unusual risk" and was similar to authority already held by the Defense Department and Atomic Energy Commission.

A bill containing several of the same provisions as HR 8095 passed the House on June 9, 1960 but was not taken up by the Senate. (1960 Almanac p. 347-48)

EAST-WEST ACTIONS AND REACTIONS IN BERLIN SITUATION

The United States, Great Britain and France Aug. 17 sent notes to the Soviet foreign office in Moscow in which they charged the Aug. 13 closing of the border between East and West Berlin was a "flagrant, and particularly serious, violation" of the four-power status of Berlin, and "can only increase existing tensions and dangers." The identical notes said the Allies held the Soviet Government "responsible" for the action and they "expected" Russia "to put an end to these illegal measures."

The notes followed a fortnight of mixed Russian threats and proposals to negotiate the Berlin crisis, climaxed by the sudden border closing by East German authorities. This action brought mounting pressure for a strong Allied stand from West Berlin, where Mayor Willy Brandt Aug. 16 announced he had written President Kennedy to tell him, "Berlin expects more than words, it expects political action." The White House Aug. 16 said the letter had not been received, but there would be no comment on it. West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer assured Germans the Allies "will take the necessary measures," and that a complete trade embargo of the Communist bloc might be needed. But on Capitol Hill and among Administration spokesmen there were urgings of caution, both to gain what many regarded as a propaganda victory for the West in the sealing of the border, and to avoid any new incident. Highlights of events surrounding the present East-West Berlin clash:

Khrushchev speeches -- Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev in an Aug. 7 televised speech said President Kennedy had "allowed himself to resort to threats" in his July 25 address to the nation on the Berlin crisis. (Weekly Report p. 1333) Khrushchev said a German peace treaty must be concluded without delay, called for a conference in order to "rely on reason and not on the force of thermonuclear weapons," but warned that Russia might mobilize reserves and send more troops to its western frontiers. (The speech was keyed to the return that day of Maj. Gherman S. Titov from a 25-hour space flight in which he circled the earth 17 times.) In two subsequent speeches Aug. 9 and 11, Khrushchev repeated his determination to sign a peace treaty, said the issues raised over the treaty involved "the question of our fight for the recognition of our grandeur," and warned that Russia had the capability of constructing a rocket with an explosive warhead equivalent to 100 million tons of TNT.

U.S. position -- President Kennedy told his Aug. 10 news conference he found no new proposals in Khrushchev's Aug. 7 speech or recent statements on Berlin. He repeated U.S. determination to employ every diplomatic means available for a peaceful solution of the cold war, said he was sending Arthur Dean back to Geneva Aug. 24 for a "decisive meeting" of nuclear test ban negotiators. He expressed "concern" about the unstable situation in East Germany but said in view of tensions the U.S. would neither encourage nor discourage the movement of refugees, which was approaching an all-time high. (For text, see p. 1449)

Secretary of State Dean Rusk Aug. 8 reported to the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Paris

the results of an Aug. 5-7 meeting of Western foreign ministers on Berlin, at which the Allies reaffirmed their willingness to negotiate on a "reasonable basis" and approved military reinforcement measures. Rusk said the U.S. was prepared to bring its five divisions in West Germany up to full strength at once and airlift up to six more divisions to any needed area. The same day, the Army issued orders converting three training divisions into combat-ready outfits and announced opening of a 16,000-man training center.

Border closing -- Shortly after midnight, Aug. 13, the East German government closed the entire border between East and West Berlin, said it was necessary "to put an end to the hostile activities of the revanchist and militarist forces of Western Germany and West Berlin," and that the borders could be crossed "only with special permission." Orders were given for all those living in the Communist zone to give up jobs they held in West Berlin; barbed wire barriers were erected and Soviet tanks and armored cars arrived. The measures, however, did not affect Allied access rights to East Germany.

The move was interpreted as a step to halt the mass flight of refugees, heavily increasing since Khrushchev's Aug. 7 speech which many East Germans took as a forerunner of the border action. Another harbinger of the closing was a meeting, shortly earlier, of Walter Ulbricht, East German Communist leader, and Soviet Marshal Ivan S. Konev, new commander of Soviet troops at the Berlin city limits. It was followed by an Ulbricht speech in which he said East Germany's borders would be defended by both Soviet and East German troops if necessary.

Reaction -- Secretary of State Rusk, after consultation with President Kennedy, Aug. 13 issued a statement that the "severe measures" were violations of existing agreements and that, "having denied the collective right of self-determination to the peoples of East Germany, Communist authorities are now denying the right of individuals to elect a world of free choice rather than a world of coercion." An Allied note of protest Aug. 15 went to the Soviet commandant in Berlin.

On Capitol Hill, Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Aug. 17 said he had urged Rusk and other Administration officials to seek Allied agreement for economic reprisals. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Aug. 17 said the West should go slow on any retaliation because of the propaganda value in the Russian move, and Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) voiced the same sentiments. Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) Aug. 14 advocated a "keep our shirts on" policy and called for immediate negotiations on Berlin. Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and House GOP Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) Aug. 15 said "important Democratic spokesmen" were clouding President Kennedy's firm stand on Berlin, and cited Mansfield's June 14 speech proposing a "free city." (Weekly Report p. 1027) Mansfield Aug. 16 said their statement "is evidently aimed at trying to force a political division within the Democratic party."

MILITARY MANPOWER INCREASES

President Kennedy July 25 in an address to the nation on the Berlin crisis said that he would request increases in the total authorized manpower strength of the Army, Navy and Air Force, to be filled by increased draft calls, extension of active duty tours and other methods. (Weekly Report p. 1303) Following is an account of the recent action taken by each of the services in this area:

ARMY -- Aug. 16 announced that the active service requirement for 84,000 enlisted men currently on active duty, who were scheduled to be released between Oct. 1 and June 30, 1962, would be extended for periods up to four months and that 113 units of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard -- involving a total of 23,626 officers and enlisted men -- had been alerted for possible call to active duty. It also announced that officers currently on six-months active training duty would be required to serve up to an additional year of active duty, about 4,500 ROTC graduates who had not yet served on active duty would be called up, reserve officers currently on active duty would be encouraged to volunteer for additional duty. If an insufficient number volunteered, enlistments would be extended automatically for periods up to one year, certain skilled personnel would be recalled to active duty, certain reserve obligations would be extended and the Army's draft call would be 25,000 for September and at least 20,000 for October.

NAVY -- Aug. 14 announced that it would retain on active duty for an additional period from six months to one year 80 officers and 1,600 enlisted men, both regulars and reservists, whose enlistments were due to expire in September. From October through June 1962, the Navy said, it would extend the enlistments each month of up to 400 officers and 2,800 enlisted men, for an over-all total increase of 2,800 officers and 24,000 enlisted men.

AIR FORCE -- Aug. 15 announced that it had requested 28,000 officers and men voluntarily to extend their active duty obligations for an additional year and that a sufficient number would be involuntarily retained on active duty in order to complete the total. On Aug. 1 the Air Force announced that it had alerted about 70 Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard units -- affecting about 30,000 men.

TERMINAL SEGREGATION

The Interstate Commerce Commission Aug. 15 held a one-day hearing on a request by the Justice Department that the ICC prohibit racial discrimination in bus terminals and on buses for interstate passengers.

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy May 29 petitioned the Commission to issue regulations banning the discrimination of interstate bus passengers. The request was made following the attempts of "Freedom Riders" to test segregation practices at Southern interstate travel facilities. (Weekly Report p. 945)

A Justice Department spokesman, representatives of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and the Christian Leadership Council testified at the hearing in support of the proposal. Bus companies and various Southern states opposed the measure. The bus companies said the Justice Department's recommendations went "beyond the Commission's authority" and that if the ban were imposed it might mean a "serious loss of business." A brief from Mississippi said the proposals were "an unwarranted intrusion" in the affairs of the state.

Specifically, Kennedy asked the ICC to ban segregation in eating places, rest rooms, and waiting rooms and at ticket counters in interstate bus terminals; to require interstate buses to display a sign declaring unsegregated seating; and prohibit segregation in restaurants nearby interstate bus terminals if the restaurant was used as "a regular part" of interstate transportation.

ADA CIVIL RIGHTS PUSH

The Americans for Democratic Action Aug. 8 sent letters to 21 Democratic Senators asking them to push for the passage of civil rights legislation during the current session of Congress.

The 21 Senators, along with then Sen. John F. Kennedy, Sept. 1, 1960 pledged themselves to try for Senate consideration early in the 87th Congress of civil rights measures designed to implement the pledges of the Democratic party platform, to "assure each American his full Constitutional rights and to make equal opportunity a living reality for all Americans." The ADA letter asked the Senators to "redeem your pledge" and seek passage of a school desegregation bill (S 1817) introduced May 8, along with five other civil rights measures, by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.). (Weekly Report p. 792)

Signed by ADA National Chairman Samuel H. Beer and Vice Chairman Joseph L. Rauh Jr., the letter was sent to the following Democratic Senators: Bartlett (Alaska), Carroll (Colo.), Clark (Pa.), Engle (Calif.), Gruening (Alaska), Hart (Mich.), Hartke (Ind.), Humphrey (Minn.), Jackson (Wash.), Magnuson (Wash.), McCarthy (Minn.), McNamara (Mich.), Morse (Ore.), Moss (Utah), Muskie (Maine), Pastore (R.I.), Proxmire (Wis.), Randolph (W.Va.), Symington (Mo.), Williams (N.J.) and Young (Ohio).

Capitol Briefs

DULLES RESIGNATION

Press Secretary Pierre Salinger July 31 announced Central Intelligence Agency Director Allen W. Dulles would retire at the end of 1961.

SOCIAL SECURITY

During the first four weeks under the new Social Security amendments - which became law June 30 - 100,798 men below 65 filed applications to retire after 62 years of age and draw reduced benefits. (Weekly Report p. 1216) In all, 397,010 new claims were filed during the month and 3.7 million Social Security beneficiaries were scheduled to draw new benefits for which new applications were not required.

TRADE COORDINATOR

President Kennedy Aug. 15 appointed Howard C. Petersen as a Special Assistant charged with developing Administration proposals for extension of the reciprocal trade program, scheduled to expire June 30, 1962. The White House said that Petersen, a Philadelphia Republican who was Assistant Secretary of War from 1945 to 1947, would help formulate legislative proposals and coordinate Government activities in the trade field. Petersen's appointment marked the formal opening of an Administration campaign to win new tariff-cutting powers in 1962 from an increasingly protectionist-bent Congress. (For background, see Weekly Report, p. 1347.)

ABA CONVENTION

The American Bar Assn. Aug. 11 completed its 84th annual convention, after a week-long meeting in St. Louis, Mo. During the session, the organization was addressed by a number of prominent Government officials, considered several controversial issues and inaugurated a new president, John C. Satterfield of Yazoo City, Miss. Satterfield succeeded Whitney North Seymour of New York City and will be followed by Sylvester C. Smith Jr. of West Orange, N.J., the current ABA president-elect.

The House of Delegates, the policy-making arm of the association, Aug. 10 endorsed seven proposals made by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to help fight organized crime and racketeering. Only one of the proposals, a bill (HR 468) broadening the Fugitive Felon Act, has been acted on by Congress. (Weekly Report p. 1394)

President Seymour in his opening address Aug. 7 criticized the John Birch Society for its "vilification" of U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren. The Society's head, Robert H. Welch Jr., has announced an essay contest for college students on the reasons why Warren should be impeached. Seymour said that the attack encouraged disrespect for the nation's judicial system and that such attacks should be left to the "Communists who hate our institutions."

In other developments, the association's Committee on the Bill of Rights urged Southern states to give up attempts to maintain racial segregation and the Committee on the Federal Judiciary commended President Kennedy for nominations he has made to federal judicial posts.

Administration officials addressing the convention included Presidential Special Assistant James M. Landis, Postmaster General J. Edward Day, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs J. Harlan Cleveland and Solicitor General Archibald Cox. U.S. Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark also addressed the convention.

LATIN AMERICAN PACT

The United States and 19 Latin American countries Aug. 17 signed the Alliance for Progress, a 10-year, \$20 billion economic and social development program for the South and Middle American nations. Cuba did not sign the measure.

The agreement ended a 13-day meeting, beginning Aug. 5, at Punta del Este, Uruguay, of the Inter-American Economic and Social Conference. Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon representing the United States said the Alliance would "bring to our hemisphere an entirely new life, a life that will enable all our people to achieve in freedom and dignity the full fruition of their talents." The United States committed itself to a \$1 billion contribution by March 13, 1962.

The Alliance for Progress was proposed March 13 and March 14 by President Kennedy in separate addresses to Latin American diplomats and the Congress. Dillon Aug. 5 delivered a message from the President to the delegates of the Conference. (Weekly Report p. 428, p. 1411)

Cuban Economics Minister Ernesto Guevara said his country could not sign the agreement because the Conference had refused to say whether Cuba with its socialist system could participate in the program. He denounced the plan and said that it would require a century for Latin American countries to reach the present economic and social level of the United States.

CIVIL DEFENSE STOCKPILING

President Kennedy Aug. 14 asked Congress for a supplemental civil defense appropriation of \$73.2 million to expand existing stockpiles of food and medical supplies.

The Department of Agriculture would receive \$47.2 million to re-locate 126 million bushels of federally owned wheat from current storage sites to 194 metropolitan areas where food shortage could exist following an enemy attack. About 34 million bushels are already stored near target area cities.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare would receive \$26 million to expand an existing \$200 million medical supplies stockpile at 1,900 emergency hospitals.

The following is the Department of Agriculture's list of 194 metropolitan target areas for stockpiling:

ALABAMA: Birmingham, Huntsville, Mobile, Montgomery and Tuscaloosa. ALASKA: Anchorage and Fairbanks. ARIZONA: Phoenix and Tucson. ARKANSAS: Little Rock and North Little Rock. CALIFORNIA: Bakersfield, Fresno, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Pomona-Ontario, Sacramento, San Bernardino-Riverside, San Diego, San Francisco-Oakland, San Jose, Santa Barbara and Stockton. COLORADO: Colorado Springs, Denver and Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT: Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, New London, Stamford and Waterbury. DELAWARE: Wilmington. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington. FLORIDA: Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, Pensacola, St. Petersburg, Tampa and West Palm Beach. GEORGIA: Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Macon and Savannah. HAWAII: Honolulu. ILLINOIS: Champaign-Urbana, Chicago, Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Decatur, Joliet, Peoria, Rockford and Springfield.

INDIANA: Evansville, Fort Wayne, Gary-Hammond - East Chicago, Indianapolis, Muncie, South Bend and Terre Haute. IOWA: Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Sioux City and Waterloo. KANSAS: Topeka and Wichita. KENTUCKY: Lexington and Louisville. LOUISIANA: New Orleans and Shreveport. MAINE: Portland. MARYLAND: Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston, Brockton, Fall River, Lawrence-Haverhill, Lowell, New Bedford, Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke and Worcester. MICHIGAN: Ann Arbor, Bay City, Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Saginaw and Muskegon-Muskegon Heights. MINNESOTA: Duluth-Superior and Minneapolis - St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI: Jackson. MISSOURI: Kansas City, St. Louis and Springfield. NEBRASKA: Lincoln and Omaha. NEVADA: Las Vegas. NEW JERSEY: Atlantic City and Trenton. (Also see New York.) NEW MEXICO: Albuquerque. NEW YORK: Albany-Schenectady-Troy, Binghamton, Buffalo, New York City-northeastern New Jersey, Rochester, Syracuse and Utica-Rome.

NORTH CAROLINA: Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro-High Point, Raleigh and Winston-Salem. NORTH DAKOTA: Fargo-Moorhead. OHIO: Akron, Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Hamilton, Lima, Lorain-Elyria, Springfield, Steubenville, Weirton, Toledo and Youngstown-Warren.

OKLAHOMA: Oklahoma City and Tulsa. OREGON: Eugene and Portland. PENNSYLVANIA: Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Altoona, Erie, Harrisburg, Johnstown, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading, Scranton, Wikes-Barre and York. RHODE ISLAND: Providence-Pawtucket.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Charleston, Columbia and Greenville. TENNESSEE: Chattanooga-Knoxville, Memphis and Nashville. TEXAS: Amarillo, Austin, Beaumont, Corpus Christi, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston, Hubbock, San Antonio, Wichita Falls, Galveston-Texas City, Port Arthur and Waco.

UTAH: Ogden and Salt Lake City. VIRGINIA: Lynchburg, Newport News-Hampton, Norfolk-Portsmouth, Richmond and Roanoke. WASHINGTON: Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma. WEST VIRGINIA: Charleston, Huntington-Ashland and Wheeling. WISCONSIN: Green Bay, Kenosha, Madison, Milwaukee and Racine. PUERTO RICO: Mayaguez, Ponce and San Juan.

Special Report

FULBRIGHT ATTACKED ON 'COLD-WAR SEMINARS' MEMO

In late June, Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) sent a memorandum to Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, at the latter's request, critical of the role of the military in sponsoring public "cold war seminars." The memo became the target of criticism from conservatives in Congress.

In past weeks public statements by Sens. Fulbright and Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) revealed a wide divergence in their respective views on many current issues.

This Special Report contains details on the Fulbright memo followed by excerpts from recent speeches of Goldwater, a Republican conservative, and Fulbright, a southern Democrat.

Fulbright Memorandum

Fulbright Aug. 2 released the text of a memorandum which he had previously sent to the Secretary of Defense on the activities of military officers in sponsoring public seminars for the purpose of emphasizing the Communist threat to America and especially dwelling on the threat of Communist subversion from within. The memorandum, Fulbright said, was prompted by his feeling that it is not the role of the military in America to conduct political education, a field in which he said they are poorly equipped, and his discovery that the military's "cold war seminars" were to a great extent dominated by "radical right wing" speakers.

Earlier Senators Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) and Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) brought up in the Senate what they termed an "insidious attack upon our military leaders." Without mentioning Fulbright (D Ark.) by name, they inserted in the Congressional Record his memorandum to the Secretary of Defense. Thurmond (D S.C.) said the document and the "secretiveness" with which it was sent to the Defense Secretary "constitutes a clandestine assault on the fundamental foundations of our Republic" and he called for an Armed Services Committee investigation, for, he said, the memorandum furnished the basis for a "formulation or revision of Defense Department policy."

Fulbright's memorandum stated that it remained the policy of the Government, operating under a National Security Council 1958 directive, to use military personnel and facilities "to arouse the public to the menace of the cold war." The memorandum recommended that the directive be revoked.

Fulbright said a "master curriculum" sponsored by the Joint Chiefs of Staff was prepared by the Foreign Policy Research Institute of the University of Pennsylvania. This curriculum was first used in the National Strategy Seminars for Reserve Officers at the National War College in the summer of 1959. Subsequent local seminars, the memorandum said, were sponsored by military personnel with the encouragement of the Defense Department at various places around the country, using "basic materials...under the title of 'American Strategy for the Nuclear Age' prepared by the Foreign Policy Research Institute and the Institute of American Strategy of Chicago. In at least 11 instances the memo said, the seminars had the "probable net effect of condemning

foreign and domestic policies of the administration in the public mind." Fulbright said in the memorandum that although the curriculum followed by these seminars was scholarly and "worth attention as elements of strategy" its total content and effect was by no means "representative of the President's announced strategy for the nuclear age."

The 11 local seminars referred to were: the "strategy for survival conferences" April 14 and 15 at Fort Smith and Fayetteville, Ark.; a "Fourth Dimensional Warfare Seminar" April 15, in Pittsburgh, Pa.; "Education for American Security" classes in Glenview, Ill., in late 1960; speeches by military officers in Seattle, Wash., 1960; "Project Alert", Pensacola, Fla. 1960; expansion of the Pensacola project into South Carolina and Georgia; a similar "alert" in Corpus Christi, Texas; a seminar in New Orleans at 8th Naval District Headquarters; a similar one at Houston, Texas; a March 10-11 "Seminar on American Strategy" at Atlanta, Ga.; and a seminar, "Project Action," at the Naval Air Station, Minneapolis, Minn. April 28-29.

The memorandum said the content of the cold war seminars varied somewhat but their general theme was that "the primary, if not the exclusive, danger to this country is internal Communist infiltration" and that past and current international difficulties "are often ascribed to 'softness,' 'sellouts,' 'appeasements,' etc." by "radical left wing speakers." The memorandum said of the seminar programs, "The thesis of the nature of the Communist threat often is developed by equating social legislation with socialism, and the latter with communism. Much of the Administration's domestic legislative program, including continuation of the graduated income tax, expansion of social security (particularly medical care under social security), federal aid to education, etc. under this philosophy, would be characterized as steps toward communism."

"This view of the Communist menace renders foreign aid, cultural exchanges, disarmament negotiations and other international programs, as extremely wasteful, if not actually subversive. This is a most moderate characterization."

The Fulbright memorandum said the danger inherent in such right-wing dominated programs was not only that they would become "obstacles to public acceptance of the President's program and leadership" but that in the future the sentiments expressed "may well have greater appeal" and poorly equip the public to face a long-term cold war struggle which President Kennedy said in his inaugural address may not be solved "in our lifetime on this planet".... "The American people have never really been tested in such a struggle. In the long run it is quite possible that the principal problem of leadership will be, if it is not already, to restrain the desire of the people to hit the Communists with everything we've got, particularly if there are more Cubas and Laos. Pride in victory and frustration in restraint, during the Korean war, led to MacArthur's revolt and McCarthyism."

"The radicalism of the right can be expected to have great mass appeal during such periods. It offers the

simple solution easily understood: Scourging the devils within the body politic, or, in the extreme, lashing out at the enemy."

"If the military is infected with this virus of right wing radicalism, the danger is worthy of attention. If it believes the public is, the danger is enhanced. If by the process of the military 'educating' the public, the fevers of both groups are raised, the danger is great indeed."

Recommendations

In recommendations to the Secretary of Defense, the memorandum said the 1958 NSC directive was in error in assuming that the military have "the broad background which would enable them to relate the various aspects of the cold-war effort" and the White House and Defense Department should issue directives bringing cold war political and educational activities of the military under effective control. It said the functioning of the National War College under the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the dominance of the military "should be reviewed in the context of the cold war." Furthermore, it said, the relationships between the military and controversial private groups should be reviewed to see if they conflict with administration policy.

In summary the memorandum said, "Fundamentally it is believed that the American people have little, if any, need to be alerted to the menace of the cold war. Rather the need is for understanding of the true nature of that menace.... There are no reasons to believe that military personnel generally can contribute to this need, beyond their specific, technical competence to explain their own role."

Goldwater Criticism

Goldwater July 28 made "attacks upon the military" the subject of a speech to the Texas Department of the American Legion. He said, "The vast majority of the American people of all political hues are deeply concerned over the menace of Communist infiltration. And they should be concerned, for any relaxation of our national vigilance on this score could spell disaster, quick and certain disaster. This is a problem which involves us all. It is not something that can be wished away by ascribing the primary emphasis on it to one area of political thought. The concern belongs to all groups and the threat applies to all groups. It is the legitimate worry of every honest American."

"Along this same line" he said, "it is now becoming popular in the National Government to investigate and censure military men who have any words of warning to say about Communist influences in American life. You men who have fought in wars must wonder what kind of struggle we are waging when it becomes a censurable offense to discuss the tactics of the enemy. Regardless of what the official policy might be, there can be no denying that Communism is our enemy. It strives to take over and enslave the United States of America as well as the entire world. And against this backdrop it becomes not merely an arguable question of military etiquette whether we are to know every possible facet of the enemy's operations. It becomes a question of our national survival."

"Our national objectives are ill served...when the stature of these men is degraded. I deplore the attacks that have been made upon these men. We have always had in this country a haunting fear of a spectre we label 'militarism.' And we have built elaborate organizations to protect ourselves against this spectre. It is high time now that we recognize that our military forces are vital organs of the body politic as well as essential organs of our defense. As such they should be nourished and encouraged rather than attacked and intimidated."

Both Goldwater and Thurmond are reserve officers. Goldwater is a Lieutenant General in the Air Force Reserve and Thurmond was promoted to Major General in the Army Reserve in December 1959.

Rep. Dale Alford (D Ark.) Aug. 8 said of the Fulbright memorandum to the Defense Secretary, "Under the beguiling cover of reiterated assertions about the constitutional principle of civilian superiority over the military, it attempts to discredit the professional officers of the armed services for their strong stand in support of the Constitution and their opposition to internal Communist subversion in the United States." He urged citizens in all states to form "Voters for the Constitution" organizations similar to those in Virginia and Texas and to retire from public office "those who have been unable or unwilling to initiate and enact measures to defend our people and the states from tyrannical usurpations and to replace them with those who can and will."

Alford is reportedly considering running against Fulbright for the latter's Senate seat in 1962.

Fulbright Defense

Fulbright, defending his action, said Aug. 2, "The memorandum was based on my strong belief in the principle of military subordination to civilian control. There has been a strong tradition in this country that it is not the function of the military to educate the public on political issues. Military officers are not elected by the people and they have no responsibilities for the formulation of policies other than military policies. Their function is to carry out policies formulated by officials who are responsible to the electorate. This tradition is rooted in the constitutional principle that the President is the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces and that, therefore, military personnel are not to participate in activities which undermine his policies.... I did not think that this constitutional tradition was controversial.... Apparently the constitutional principle of civilian control of the Armed Forces is indeed a subject of political controversy."

The Fulbright memorandum sent to the Defense Secretary in late June reportedly resulted in new directives restricting the role of military personnel in sponsoring meetings on political subjects.

President Kennedy Aug. 10 said Fulbright had "performed a service" in sending his memorandum to the Defense Department and giving his views on a matter which concerns the Secretary of Defense, who requested the Senator's views on the subject. The President said, "There is no desire to restrain or prevent any military man from speaking." (For text of President's news conference see p. 1449)

Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) Aug. 11 said of the memorandum and the new Defense Department directives that the Senate Armed Services Committee which "has jurisdiction in this field" should investigate the background of the whole question.

Fulbright Views on Wide Range of Issues . . .

Sen. J.W. Fulbright:

Madam President, for the past 2 months the attention of the world has been engaged by a series of dramatic events. In their wake, a great many Americans have been left shocked, confused, and frustrated by unmistakable blows to the prestige of the United States. First, a Soviet flier orbited the earth in a space vehicle. Then came the misadventure in Cuba. This was quickly followed by a further decline in the Laos situation, which has set the stage for what may be an unhappy denouement to that affair.

On the heels of these events, there has emerged another Berlin crisis, one that probably is more serious than any of its predecessors. I do not now intend to explore the elements of the Berlin situation. It is at this moment under the most serious study by this Government and our European allies.

My fear is that many Americans, including some whose judgment is generally good, are drawing the wrong conclusions from the earlier events I mentioned. From the Soviet space achievement, they conclude that we must dramatically expand our man-in-space program, whatever the cost. The lesson of Cuba, they suggest, is that the objective was the correct one, but that the means employed were inadequate. And they further suggest that any means by which we can block Communist encroachment in our hemispheric garden is the proper course of action. From the events in Laos, many of these voices argue that a political settlement in the present circumstances will simply yield up another country to communism; that we must prevent with any available means the formation in Laos of a government that includes Communist participation.

What these voices are saying is that the United States is the strongest country in the world, and should not hesitate to commit its strength to the active defense of its policies anywhere outside the Communist empire. This is dangerous doctrine; nothing would please Communist leaders more than to draw the United States into costly commitments of its resources to peripheral struggles in which the principal Communist powers are not themselves directly involved.

As a Nation, we are understandably prone to be more responsive to dramatic events than to the hard, continuing struggle itself. This is a susceptibility that is common to free societies, but much less a problem to totalitarian societies. As a Nation, we are a ruggedly pragmatic people, accustomed to disposing of problems swiftly and resolutely. Yet it may be that the simple trial and error methods that accompanied our growth are not relevant to our present role as defenders of Western civilization.

IMPORTANCE OF 'STYLE'

As leader, we must recognize that the struggle with our Communist adversary has entered a critical phase. Our position has been steadily receding over the past several years. We can no longer afford errors. Henceforth, we must endow our actions with greater wisdom, judgment, and consistency than has been the case in recent years. This is a large order. We are caught up in a swirl of events. Wisdom and judgment derive from reflective thought. It is difficult to bring these qualities to bear on events that often develop with bewildering speed. The answer, of course, is policy. We must develop policies against which we can properly evaluate our initiatives and our responses to critical events. We must also develop style. It is one thing to enunciate policies, and another to make them credible. It is style, our performance as a Nation and a great power, that determines the credibility of our policies. In the present struggle, style is as important as power. They have a 1-to-1 relationship.

Cuba, Laos, the Soviet cosmonaut -- none of these by itself is a threat to our national security or to the long-term success of our policies. But by exaggerating their significance and reacting to them injudiciously we disfigure our national style and undermine our policies.

LAPSES AND DEPARTURES

Since the end of World War II, our overall policy has been clear to us; but its outlines have occasionally been blurred in the view of others by our diplomatic performance.... Many of our

Fulbright Comments

Sen. J.W. Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, recently spoke in public on several issues before the country. His remarks excerpted from the following speeches:

June 29 -- "Some Reflections Upon Recent Events and Continuing Problems," remarks made on the floor of the Senate.

July 24 -- Comments on United States Foreign Policy on the Senate floor partly in answer to Sen. Barry Goldwater's (R Ariz.) July 14 speech.

July 28 -- Recorded speech before the 1961 Summer Cubberly Conference of Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.

July 30 -- Remarks to an American Broadcasting Company television interview "Issues and Answers."

Aug. 2 -- Remarks on the Senate floor and release at that time of a "Memorandum: Propaganda Activities of Military Personnel Directed at the Public," which he sent to the Secretary of Defense.

Aug. 4 -- Remarks on U.S. foreign aid, made on the Senate floor.

most vexatious problems have grown out of the occasional lapses and departures from the philosophy that has inspired our policies. Our equivocal position in the mid-1950's on the question of so-called neutralism is one example of such a lapse. The impetuous withdrawal of our support for the Aswan Dam project in Egypt is another, and has had far-reaching consequences. The massive retaliation statement was a lapse. We can point to the Cuban affair as a more recent example. In the past 10 years, we have sometimes defended what may be regarded as the indefensible -- the regimes of certain anachronistic leaders whose only virtue was their anticommunism. Such gestures have harmed, not helped, our position. The point is this: We are confident that our objectives are correct and unassailable; yet our bona fides will be fully accepted by others only if and when our performance is fully consistent with these stated objectives. That is part of the burden of being a great power and a leader....

Throughout much of this century many Americans assumed -- wrongly -- that the transgressions and affronts to world order committed by aggressive forces were none of our business. With the collapse of that assumption, a good many of us have swung in the other direction and to the opposite conclusion that we can -- and should -- impose our design for living upon the uncertain but aspirant societies of the world. This assumption is also illogical. However admirable our design may be, it cannot be imposed.

In the struggle with communism, there is a double standard. The Communists seek to impose their design on other countries. Their tactics most often are a brew of terror, subversion, and saturation propaganda, mixed with promises, of which a number are translated into meaningful assistance. The United States seeks not to impose its hegemony upon others, but to help others remain independent and safe from foreign domination....

It is suggested with some frequency that U.S. policies would be improved by an infusion of the more mischievous tactics employed by the Communists; that with some application we could beat the Communists at their own game. This, I think, totally misses the point and the real nature of the struggle. The fact is that our greatest strength -- indeed, our greatest asset in the struggle -- is this double standard. Ours is a permissive system, challenged by one that is totalitarian. Our system guarantees certain basic rights to the individual, and it is these that have made the United States the focus of man's best hope for a way of life that is consistent with his quest for freedom and dignity.

(Continued on page 1437)

...Meet Sharply Opposing Doctrines of Goldwater

Sen. Barry Goldwater:

Mr. President, as I study the address delivered by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I find myself becoming first surprised, then amazed, and finally, alarmed. In essence, it strikes me as an argument for continued drifting in the wrong direction; for inaction on all major cold war fronts; for further costly implementation of an outmoded weak-kneed foreign policy which accomplishes nothing but more and greater losses of freedom's territory to the forces of international communism. It is a plea for more useless expenditures in the name of more hopeless objectives. It is part and parcel with the prevalent belief in administration circles that all we have to do is increase the foreign aid budget and Khrushchev will back off, Castro will be rendered ineffective and a tremendous host of nations will quickly effect social and economic reforms and clasp the United States to their bosom as the savior of underdeveloped areas.

If our largesse is increased, we are led to believe, neutrality among the uncommitted nations of the world will be merely a disguise for free world partisanship, and countries struggling with centuries-old social and economic institutions and habits will suddenly develop a form of dynamic anti-Communist progress similar to that which has taken place in Western Europe.

Mr. President, I say also that the reflections of the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee would seem to rest our entire case against the powerful Soviet-Sino axis on economic, social, and political arguments to the exclusion of military considerations. For example, the Senator from Arkansas seems to view with alarm the voices, as he puts it, that "are saying the United States is the strongest country in the world, and should not hesitate to commit its strength to the active defense of its policies anywhere outside the Communist empire."

In this connection, I agree wholeheartedly with the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations that an increasing number of voices are saying exactly what he claims. They are American voices; they are the voices of our citizens who are suddenly and finally aware of what threatens us and what is not being done to meet that threat. They are the voices of nationwide concern to which the policymakers of the administration would do well to listen, rather than dismisses them as noises made by people who do not understand the benefits which can flow from American-financed social and economic reform....

But let us consider how such administration partisans as the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations regard the growing demand for action from the American people. He calls it a dangerous doctrine and says nothing would please the Communists more than to draw the United States into costly commitments of its resources to peripheral struggles in which the principal Communist powers are not themselves directly involved.

Mr. President, I suggest that a far more dangerous doctrine is the one advanced by the Senator from Arkansas -- one that would make the principle of "nonintervention" under any circumstances a national policy. All we have to do, as a Nation, is to assure the forces of international communism that we will never take unilateral action anywhere unless Russia and China are officially committed, and that the world -- all of it -- is theirs merely for the taking. This is the truly dangerous doctrine; and every time it gets new currency from those who are trying to tell us that the removal of poverty will destroy communism, the United States of America loses more respect throughout the globe.

'Total Victory'

Mr. President, I should like to see us get on the right track, once and for all, in our approach to foreign policy matters. And I believe the first step is for the President of the United States to declare officially that it is our purpose to win the cold war, not merely wage it in the hope of attaining a standoff. Further, I would like to see the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee urge this action on the President, and back him to the hilt if he agrees.

Mr. President, it is really astounding that our Government has never stated its purpose to be that of complete victory over the tyrannical forces of international communism. I am sure that the American people cannot understand why we spend billions upon billions of dollars to engage in a struggle of world-wide

Goldwater Comments

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) recently made a number of public statements and speeches touching on a variety of subjects. They include words spoken on the following occasions:

June 19 -- Speech before the National Association of Plumbing Contractors Conference, Detroit, Mich.

July 14 -- Remarks made on the Senate floor in disagreement with views of Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.).

July 19 -- Address before the Southern Industrial Relations Conference, Blue Ridge, N.C.

July 27 -- Speech on the Senate floor after President Kennedy's statement to the nation on Berlin.

July 28 -- Speech before the State Convention of the Texas Department of the American Legion, Houston, Texas.

proportions unless we have a clearly defined purpose to achieve victory. Anything less than victory, over the long run, can only be defeat, degradation, and slavery. Are not these stakes high enough for us? Is not this reason enough for us to fight to win?

I suggest that our failure to declare total victory as our fundamental purpose is a measure of an official timidity that refuses to recognize the all-embracing determination of communism to capture the world and destroy the United States. This timidity has sold us short, time and time again. It denied us victory in the Korean war, when victory was there for the taking. It refused General MacArthur the right to prosecute a war for the purpose of winning, and caused him to utter these prophetic words:

"The best that might be said for the policymakers responsible for these monumental blunders is that they did not comprehend the truism, as old as history itself, that a great nation which voluntarily enters upon war and does not fight it through to victory must ultimately accept all of the consequences of defeat -- that in war, there is no substitute for victory."

WORLD OPINION

Now, Mr. President, I come to the Senator's (Fulbright) fear that by taking action in Cuba, the United States would alienate most of Latin America, Asia, and Africa. This is patently ridiculous. It is another instance of this Government's preoccupation with an ephemeral something called world opinion. This is an area of official concern which has no reason for existing. If this so-called world opinion were worth courting, it certainly would not countenance international communism with its history of violence, slavery, and oppression. But world opinion does countenance communism. In fact, the forces of slavery seem to hold more prestige and respect throughout the world than does the United States.

No, Mr. President, that argument will not hold water. In fact, the thing that is really alienating most of Latin America, Asia, and Africa right now is our weakness, our timidity, our failure to act in our own best interests. This refusal of a world power to function and act like a world power is what is pushing people away. They think we are afraid of communism; and this is the kind of thinking that breeds lack of enthusiasm -- even contempt -- for the cause of freedom.

NUCLEAR TESTING

To date, Mr. President, the American people have nothing to which they can point as a positive indication that the New Frontier means to stand up to the forces of international communism, after the fashion of a great world power. They have waited patiently -- and in vain -- for this Government to resume nuclear testing, against growing evidence that the Soviet Union is already secretly engaged in this vital activity. Let me say that I believe right here is where the New Frontier could act to show us that it does not intend to be hoodwinked forever by Soviet negotiators. I do not think there is any longer a reason for even fixing a deadline for the resumption of these tests. I believe the United States should just pull its representatives back from the test meetings, and begin work -- work that has been delayed too long, in the face of new and greater Communist threats around the world.

CUBA

Also, I believe there is something that would please the Communists more than the costly commitments of military strength, and that is the action we are taking right now. I assure you, Mr. President, that a show of American strength, even in peripheral areas, would not please the Communists. What pleases them is our present policy of making costly commitments throughout the world, commitments which carry with them no elements of real strength, but which rest on theoretical dreaming that the way to fight Communist bullets is with relief packages, Communist tanks with plows, Communist bombs with elaborate charts for monetary reform....

Mr. President, let me take up these statements in the order of their assertion. What the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations tells us is that there is a Communist state 90 miles off our southern border, a state which will not reform, collapse, or be overthrown from within. Then he says that American force, used either unilaterally or in combination, would be self-defeating. I simply cannot understand this reasoning. He establishes a threat, says nothing will be done to erase or lessen it without outside action, and then forecloses the wisdom of meeting the threat either through American action or through American action in concert with other nations. This, it seems to me, would deny even the remote possibility of joint action by the Organization of American states....

Moving on to the Senator's next statement, or rather his question: Is the establishment of a Communist bastion dedicated to the destruction of everything the United States stands for off our Florida coast really intolerable? I should say, Mr. President, that the American people are answering that question every day. These are the voices the Senator from Arkansas referred to -- the voices of America -- that have been telling everyone of us who would listen that Castroism on our doorstep and in this hemisphere is very definitely intolerable.

Not only that, Mr. President, but the New Frontier itself certainly felt at one point that communism in Cuba was intolerable. If it had not believed this, why would the President have sanctioned an American-organized and directed invasion attempt? I say actions speak louder than words, and I am very much afraid that one experience of unrealistic action directed at Cuba has made the Government gunshy. But this certainly is no reason for pooh-poohing the entire Castro menace -- even to the point of saying that the establishment of missile bases 90 miles from Florida would only make us less comfortable. I submit, Mr. President, that the establishment of Communist missile bases in Cuba is a very immediate and dangerous possibility.

(Senate Floor July 14)

Other Statements

NATIONAL STRENGTH

The communists may not want to understand some of our words today, but we have something they do fully understand and which they respect. That one thing is our national strength. I mean our moral strength, and the military might to back it up. The job ahead of us is to keep that national strength so overwhelmingly powerful that the communists will have to come to school to us to learn our meanings. They must come to learn that they cannot pervert the meaning of human dignity and turn it to their own vicious purposes.

And while we are teaching the communists this lesson, we will keep order in the classroom with the mightiest and most versatile fighting force we have ever possessed. In an era of what would have once passed for peace, we have built a military capability greater than we have ever sent to war. True, we have fewer divisions under arms, and fewer ships and aircraft than we had at the peak of our power in World War II. But quality weapons and modern delivery systems add up to a fire-power potential -- yes, a destruction potential -- far and away greater than we ever had to build for past wars. This is our strength in being.

This strength is fully capable of winning the decision in any war that might start in the near future, provided, of course, that such a war would be fought to win -- and not under ground rules of timidity giving an enemy sanctuary beyond the Yalu, or any other such line.

(Texas, July 28)

FUTURE OF CAPITALISM

...Stalin in a book that he wrote back in the early twenties said that he expected to see the day that the capitalistic system would disintegrate. Even Khrushchev who is not much of a philosopher and not much of a writer has observed the same thing, only he says that the capitalistic system is disintegrating, and I would have to agree with him. Around the world we are finding this happening because the great shining light of capitalism, the United States, has for nearly 30 years been operating under more and more of a centralized economy, more and more of an economy that requires central planning and central controls in order to operate....

If we continue in the general direction which we are going today, I don't think any economist can argue that the life of the free enterprise system, or the capitalistic free enterprise system as we have known it, is a very long one. In fact, it would probably have to be completely controlled by the Government within a period falling within the next 5 or 6 years.

(Detroit, June 19)

DOMESTIC SPENDING

I would warn you today that there are forces at work right now which can so burden the economy of this Nation that we might never get out from under the weight.

This burden is coming in the form of additional Government spending programs. It is coming in separate part from the White House with the endorsement of the New Frontier and it is being enacted with an alarming speed by the Congress of the United States. These programs carry large initial price tags in the name of "crisis" and they presage the heaviest Government expenditures that this Nation has ever been asked to assume.

The frightening thing about these demands is the abandonment with which they are made. No responsible accounting is applied to them. Government officials appearing before Senate and House committees are vague or completely uninformed about the ultimate cost of these programs. No consideration is being given to our capacity to handle additional demands. No concern is shown for the fact that succeeding generations of Americans will have their futures mortgaged in the dubious cause of welfare state planning both at home and abroad....

The starting point in what I regard as a sound program for promoting real economic growth in the United States is a balanced national budget. From this start, we could move ahead to other steps of responsibility -- to budget surpluses, to payments to the national debt, to reduced taxes, to monetary stability. We could put our economic house in order, reduce the pressures of inflation and reinstitute the necessary underpinnings for a vigorous, dynamic economy -- an economy which could quickly turn our present unemployment problem into a nationwide manpower shortage.

(North Carolina, July 19)

Now, Mr. President, I do not believe in fooling the people. These new billions for defense and military purposes can come from only one source, namely, from the earnings of our people. It is only fair to spell out this sacrifice and spell it out right now. President Kennedy has talked of sacrifice, but only in very general terms. The people want to know what they will have to give up in the interest of strength. And I believe the people want to know if the Administration is going to set the example for sacrifice. In this connection, I would suggest that the President take the lead -- set the pace for the entire country -- by forgetting many of the unneeded spending programs which he has initiated this year.

Mr. President, if he did this we would have at least some of the extra billions he has called for in light of the Berlin crisis. The President could forget federal aid to education. The people are and have been taking care of this matter in their own way. He could scale down supports for agriculture since, in all probability, our farms will be called upon to produce at full capacity to provide the food and fiber for the new effort. He could forget about the vast expenditures envisioned for depressed areas because the strain on those areas will be eased by the new defense program.

Mr. President, there is no end to the proposed plans President Kennedy could jettison which are not vital to the task of offense and defense or to the protection of freedom. I suggest that if he began taking a hard look at the places where the Government could save the people money, particularly in face of these new and vital demands, the American people would never stop cheering.

After conducting such an economy program, Mr. Kennedy could tell the people this: "Even with the savings I have effected through asking Congress to abandon unnecessary programs, the new military effort will cost you more in taxes and I am asking for them right now. Not next year or the year after that, but right now. This is our problem. It is the sacrifice we ourselves must make -- not one to be passed on to our children and their children." (Senate Floor, July 27)

LABOR-MANAGEMENT

Beginning in the middle 1930's the Congress rightly wrote labor-management laws. They seemed to be adequate at the time, but as time has gone on they have proved to give more and more power into the hands of the union leaders, until today the strong bargaining position of the union against the strong but not so strong position of management, and the no-position-at-all of the public has caused a lot of the economic trouble that we are having today. Wage increases are being paid in many industries that have not been accompanied by increased production. In other industries we have escalator clauses which create an automatic increase every year, regardless of any increase in production. (Detroit, June 19)

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

...If we are weak in any one area where we should be strong, it is in our ability to wage psychological warfare, where she is expert.... I think the United States and the Allies ought to explore areas where we can put forth our strongest and best foot, and do it. The Russians are weak. The Russians are weak in Europe, they are weak in the satellite countries. They have many points that we can probe that we have never probed. We have allowed them to drag us into space, into Africa, to drag us into Southeast Asia -- not that those places are not important but they have done this to keep the attention of the world away from the pitiful weakness of Russia's economic system. From the weakness of the economies of the satellite countries, the Iron Curtain countries that she had promised to help.

I think...that we should start hitting into these areas and probing with sharp probes with our own propaganda efforts, stepped up of course, and improved.

(ABC television interview, Aug. 6)

FOREIGN AID

I don't know of a country that would turn down foreign aid. But I want to see some friendship out of this. I wanted to see some countries saying to the United States, "Look, when you get into trouble, we are on your side."

Now we may have kept India and Pakistan from going with the Russians or going with communism, but I don't see any great enthusiasm in their camps for us.... If this is going to be an integral part of our foreign policy from here on in -- and I don't think it should be, but if it is going to be, then I think we have to treat our friends and treat the neutrals and our enemies in a different way. Do for our friends what we can for them, but treat neutrals as neutrals and enemies as enemies. Let them come to us.

PATRIOTISM AND 'APPEASEMENT'

...there are influences at work which would like us to believe that patriotism is out-dated; that devotion to country is of one piece with unrealistic isolationism; that to love one's national symbols and institutions is some species of treason to the United Nations.

And there are voices that urge "appeasement" and "accommodation" in our attitude toward International Communism and whisper "I'd rather be Red than dead." There are, unfortunately, people among us who would crawl to Moscow on their hands and knees rather than run the risk of a shooting war with the enemies of freedom. These are the people who would play into the enemy's hands by assuring him that no matter what he does to overthrow freedom anywhere in the world we will not act from strength because it might mean war. And I would remind you today that such assurance is all that Communism needs to take over the world -- a guarantee of immunity.

There is a need today for extreme vigilance on the part of great patriotic organizations such as the American Legion. And there is a great need for open declarations by organizations such as ours which speak for men who know what it means to fight and risk death for their country.... (Texas, July 28)

(Continued from page 1434)

It is not our affluence, or our plumbing, or our clogged free-ways that grip the imagination of others. Rather, it is the values upon which our system is built. These values imply our adherence not only to liberty and individual freedom, but also to international peace, law and order, and constructive social purpose. When we depart from these values, we do so at our peril. The world, as we have come to realize, also recognizes the double standard, and demands from the United States a higher order of conduct than is expected from others. Whether this distinction will be an asset or a liability in the struggle with communism, remains to be seen. (Senate Floor, June 29)

LAOS-VIETNAM

I say that our policy in Laos was a mistake, because it was not related to the needs of the country or to the nature of its people and their interests. In a landlocked country of mountains, rain forests, and river delta -- a country profoundly backward, even by regional standards -- the United States attempted to establish an anti-Communist force in the form of an elaborately outfitted 29,000-man army and a tame government....

The term "qualified success" could be used to describe the American performance in Vietnam, as well as the Diem regime. Our aid programs have enabled the country to endure and to achieve modest progress. Yet the emphasis has been too heavily weighted on the military side. If there has been any assessment by us of Vietnam's long-range economic problems -- any coherent effort to measure programs against economic targets -- I am not aware of it.... For the United States, the proper course is to continue sustaining and supporting efforts of the Vietnamese Army to cope effectively with the foe in being -- tough bands of hit-and-run Communist guerrillas -- while devoting at least as much effort to assisting and guiding the Vietnamese people in their struggle for dignity and economic independence.

(Senate Floor, June 29)

CUBA - LATIN AMERICA

There is much that we can do to strengthen the cause of freedom in the Western Hemisphere, if we have the wit to do it and if we get on with the job. We have neglected the job as long as we dare.

We can act vigorously and imaginatively to implement the alliance for progress and the act of Bogota. This is a slow, long-term job, but that is all the more reason for starting at once.

We can give technical assistance in police work and counter-subversive activities to the free governments of the hemisphere which request it.

We can improve the breadth and depth of our contacts with free labor groups and with the intellectual non-Communist left in Latin America.

We can give technical assistance to the progressive democratic political groups of Latin America in the techniques of political organization and action. I am becoming increasingly disturbed that this kind of activity is left so largely to the Communists, with the result that they frequently take over positions of leadership in labor unions, student organizations, and other groups.

We can take every opportunity to impress upon the governments and the people of Latin America that a Communist Cuba is a greater threat to them than it is to us, that it is not solely our problem, but also their problem, that we are not going to solve it for them at great expense to ourselves, and that they would be well advised to meet their own responsibilities in the matter.

The Organization of American States must take a broader and more active role in the affairs of the hemisphere....

It is idle to expect the present Cuban regime to reform, to collapse, or to be overthrown by its exiles. And I submit that to overthrow it by American force, or by some combination including American force, would be self-defeating and would create more problems than would be solved. We often hear that the existence of a Communist regime in Cuba is intolerable to the United States. But is that really the case? I know it is embarrassing and annoying and potentially dangerous, but is it really intolerable?

The possibility of Soviet missile bases and jet aircraft bases in Cuba is frequently noted. I suppose we would all be less comfortable if the Soviets did install missile bases in Cuba, but I am

not sure that our national existence would be in substantially greater danger than is the case today. Nor do I think that such bases would substantially alter the balance of power in the world.

What would substantially alter the balance of power in the world would be precipitate action by the United States resulting in the alienation of most of Latin America, Asia and Africa.... My point is that the vulnerability of Latin America to communism may well be increased more by unilateral action against Cuba than by the continued existence of Castro's Cuba. One cannot honestly be dogmatic about this. The hour is very late in Latin America. Many of the free governments of that area walk a tight-rope. But the situation is not completely hopeless, nor are we completely helpless.

(Senate Floor, June 29)

Mr. Castro is very irritating and embarrassing, but we ourselves have much to blame ourselves for over the past 50 years. We had Cuba. We could have guided it in nearly any direction. We neglected our opportunity when we had the opportunity to do with Cuba, proper things. It is embarrassing. I do not think that it would be any great achievement for a country of 180 million people to go down and knock off this fellow. After it is done what have you done? What have you accomplished and how have you contributed, other than to have removed a little embarrassment? I don't think I would do that, and I think...that we must concentrate on the rest of Latin America, and if it succeeds, he will be isolated.

(ABC television interview, July 30)

'Total Victory'

The Senator (Goldwater) says that our fundamental objective must be "total victory" over international communism. I must confess to some difficulty in understanding precisely what "total victory" means in this age of ideological conflict and nuclear weapons. Certainly the term is a stirring one. It has a romantic ring. It quickens the blood like a clarion call to arms, and stimulates the imagination with a vision of brave and gallant deeds.

It would be beneficial and instructive, I think, if those who call for total victory would spell out for us precisely how it might be achieved and, more important, what we would do with a total victory once we had won it. Is it to be won by nuclear war -- a war which at the very least would cost the lives of tens of millions of people on both sides, devastate most or all of our great cities, and mutilate or utterly destroy a civilization which has been built over thousands of years?

Or can total victory be won without war -- by some brilliant stroke of diplomacy or by arguments of such compelling logic that the Communists will acknowledge the error of their ways and abandon their grand imperialistic design? Perhaps the advocates of total victory believe that we can achieve it by abandoning our efforts toward disarmament and engaging in an unrestricted nuclear arms race, even though such a policy would provoke similar measures by the Communist powers.

The Senator from Arizona suggests that the periphery of freedom "is growing steadily smaller in direct ratio to our failure to act from strength." What would a policy of strength involve? Does it mean a military invasion of Cuba which would destroy the Castro dictatorship, but which would also alienate the rest of Latin America and necessitate the stationing of Marines in Cuba to protect an American-imposed regime against Fidelista rebels and guerrillas? Does it mean the commitment of American forces to interminable guerilla warfare in the jungles of Laos, a war in which all the advantages of geography would be on the side of the Communists?

Even more perplexing than the question of how to win a total victory is the problem of what we would do with it once it was won. Would we undertake a military occupation of Russia and China and launch a massive program to reeducate 200 million Russians and 600 million Chinese in the ways of Western democracy?

Political objectives must be framed in terms of time and circumstance. In the Middle Ages, when military combat took the form of jousts between chivalrous knights, total victory was perhaps a reasonable objective. One combatant bested the other with his sword or lance or mace, and that was the end of it. In our own time the chivalrous encounter has been relegated to the football field or the boxing arena, and it is a dangerous illusion to confuse the rules of a college football game with those that apply to the arena of world politics.

We have had total victories in the past, and their examples offer little encouragement. We fought the First World War to make the world safe for democracy, and prosecuted the Second World War to achieve the unconditional surrender of our enemies. Both World Wars ended in total victory, but the world is far less safe for democracy today than it was in 1914, when the current era of upheavals began. One of the principal lessons of two World Wars is that wars, and total victories, generate more problems than they solve. Apparently we have not yet fully accepted the fact that there are no absolute solutions, that we can hope to do little more than mitigate our problems as best we can and learn to live with them....

There are limitations to foreign policy. We are neither omniscient nor omnipotent, and we cannot aspire to make the world over in our image.

WORLD REGIME OF LAW

Our proper objective is a continuing effort to limit the world struggle for power and to bring it under civilized rules. Such a program lacks the drama and romance of a global crusade. Its virtue is that it represents a realistic accommodation between our highest purposes and the limitations of human capacity. Its ultimate objective is indeed total victory, not alone for our arms in a nuclear war or for the goal of a world forcibly recast in our image, but rather for a process -- a process of civilizing international relations and of bringing them gradually under a world-wide regime of law and order and peaceful procedures for the redress of legitimate grievances.

(Senate Floor, July 24)

WORLD OPINION

World opinion is eminently worth courting -- because the hopes of millions of people for world order and for economic and social reform are our hopes as well. Where world opinion seems to us to be feeble or ill-informed, our proper task is to seek to develop and inform it, not to dismiss it as unworthy of our concern.

We have much to learn, as well as to teach, from the opinions of peoples throughout the world. Our own judgments are not infallible, and there is much to be gained by a decent respect for the opinions of mankind.

World opinion is a civilizing force in the world, helping to restrain the great powers from the worst possible consequences of their mutual hostility. To disavow and override the opinions of other peoples because they do not always agree with our own is to destroy a potentially powerful force for peace and to return to the laws of the jungle.

The Senator (Goldwater) does an injustice to the hopes and aspirations of peoples throughout the world and he credits communism with a far greater appeal than it actually has. It is not communism which appeals to the hearts and minds of the emergent peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. These people hope for peace, for a decent material life, and for national self-determination. Only insofar as communism succeeds in identifying itself with these aspirations does it win prestige, allegiance and respect.

(Senate Floor, July 24)

Other Statements

FOREIGN AID

...Our aid program...is not the solution to all problems and it may fail altogether. By every reasonable calculation, however, it will not fail. A realistic assessment of the powerful forces of social change that engulf the world suggests that a continuing aid program that is wisely conceived and executed is the best possible investment we can make toward the realization of a new world community of free and prosperous nations. No objective is more clearly in the interests of the United States.

(Senate Floor, Aug. 4)

COMMUNISM

Another reason for our recent interest in the philosophy of goals is our increasing awareness and alarm at the driving sense of purpose that motivates our Communist adversaries. Ideological communism appeals to men largely because it invites the individual to get beyond his immediate self and to find meaning in a larger whole, in a sweeping historical determinism, in an exhilarating sense of riding the wave of the future. In the face of the

Communist example, many Americans have come to wonder whether they too cannot discover some collective goal which can be described as the "American democratic purpose." Why cannot we too submerge ourselves in an all-embracing movement with precisely defined social goals?

...I do not think it is possible for a democratic society to articulate collective goals that will fire men's emotions and rouse them to crusading zeal. The Communists, with their mystic vision of the millenium, can perhaps do so. We neither can nor should. The democratic appeal must be to man's higher faculties, more to his mind and less to his emotions, more to his compassion and less to his passion.

(Stanford, Calif., July 28)

The wave of the future is not Communist domination of the world according to the Marxian scripture. The wave of the future is social reform and social revolution driving toward the goals of national independence, social justice, and a better material life for the two-thirds of mankind who live in bitter deprivation.

(Senate Floor, Aug. 4)

COMMUNIST CHINA

I think in this case we as a country are prisoners of our past mistakes, if you like. The sentiments of this country have been developed to such a pitch our President has no freedom of action in this field. Our Senate just passed unanimously a resolution supporting the view of nonrecognition of Red China, which it has done, I do not know, 15 or 20 times. It has become a ritual, a Republican ritual. This stems from the old days of McCarthy in which they thought -- the Republicans believed, and maybe with reason, that they were succeeding in proving that the Democrats were soft on communism and this is a hangover from those days and these very difficult taboos or whatever they are, voodooes, voodooism, or prejudices or whatever you want to call them, to overcome, so we go through this ritual every year, repeating this thing. And, of course, nobody in public life can be in favor of recognition of China.

And also Mr. Chiang Kai-shek is involved in this and we more or less take our orders from him in this field. When he objects we have always been very good about going along with it.

(ABC television interview, July 30)

SURRENDER OF SOVEREIGNTY

In the present era, non-involvement is unthinkable and our proper objective must be the development of a broader community, a concert of free nations transcending the limits of national frontiers and national perspectives.

A realistic concert of free nations, rooted in common values and aspirations, might be expected to consist of an "inner community" of the North Atlantic nations and an "outer community" embracing much or all of the non-Communist world. As an almost-existing community, the North Atlantic nations, with their common values as well as common enemies, must surrender far more of their jealously guarded sovereignty than they have already done and press forward with the development of supranational institutions. In practice this will mean the further development of NATO as an organ of political and economic co-operation, the vigorous implementation of the recently formed Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the expansion of existing organs of European unification with Great Britain, Canada, and the United States moving toward full participation.

(Stanford, Calif., July 28)

NEED FOR PRESIDENTIAL POWER

The President is hobbled in his task of leading the American people to consensus and concerted action by the restrictions of power imposed on him by a constitutional system designed for an eighteenth century agrarian society far removed from the centers of world power. It is imperative that we break out of the intellectual confines of cherished and traditional beliefs and open our minds to the possibility that basic changes in our system may be essential to meet the requirements of the twentieth century.

The power that is needed is Presidential power. He alone, among elected officials, can rise above parochialism and private pressures. He alone, in his role as teacher and moral leader, can hope to overcome the excesses and inadequacies of a public opinion that is all too often ignorant of the needs, the dangers, and the opportunities in our foreign relations.

(Stanford, Calif., July 28)

BERLIN

I think we have been remiss in not making proposals that would give some opportunity for negotiation. I think there are alternatives and I don't think we have been as aggressive in suggesting them as we should be.... One is for a different status with regard to the so-called middle Europe. The disengagement is one idea that could be discussed. The question of giving to West Germany any nuclear arms has been discussed. In the Potsdam Agreement, of course, we agreed, as I recall, not to rearm the West Germans. These are matters that could be brought up again. They have been discussed in the past and then dropped.

The question of a free city is a very difficult concept. I have read everything Khrushchev has said about it and I must say he doesn't go far enough in satisfying me that his idea of a free city is what I would think was a reasonable one....

I think Willy Brandt's suggestion that we have a peace conference with all 50 or 52 countries to discuss, not just Berlin, but the whole settlement of the war, including the status of the other Eastern European countries -- what has been done there in accord with agreements and so on. This might clarify the air and might develop some alternative.

I think to continue to look just at the narrow question of Berlin may be not a very fruitful policy.

Q. Well, Senator, you mentioned disengagement as a possibility. Could you go into that a little more? What do you have in mind.

Senator Fulbright. This has been suggested and we rejected it, out of hand. I think there was a Rapaki plan, in which there would be a gradual drawing back of the troops. Our theory was that if Russia only drew back a little ways to her borders and it would mean our troops withdrawing all the way across the Atlantic. Well I don't know that that necessarily follows. At the moment they are very close to each other. These are matters which I think should be discussed. This caused great controversy when George Kennon proposed it, and I don't wish to stir up controversy or differences either between me and the administration or within this country. There are already too many differences. What I am trying to say is that I think we should discuss matters related to the German question and have conferences about them especially at the ministerial level in an effort to seek to avoid a showdown leading to a nuclear war. That is what I am trying to say and I think any of these issues have possibilities of discussion. Now I know some of our very important people think that this is a futile and fruitless thing, that we should not -- they interpret it as weakness. I do not so interpret it.

(ABC television interview, July 30)

EDUCATION

In a society dedicated to democratic goals, the pre-eminent task of education is the cultivation of the free mind -- free of ignorance and taboos, free of narrow conditioning and rigid dogma, free of shibboleth and blind tradition. It is the duty of our schools and universities to provide our citizens with the intellectual equipment for devising and accepting major changes where they are necessary for advancement toward our national goals.

At least as important as government assistance is a rigorous reassessment by our educational institutions of the quality and content of their curricula. We badly need a greater number of better trained scientists and linguists and even more badly we need people who are capable of evaluating the work of the scientists and of making the complex decisions that may enable us to adjust our personal lives and our national policies to the changes wrought by scientific progress.

We need wisdom of judgment and exact knowledge, both of which are the products of rigorous training of the mind. In short, we need to become a nation of statesmen-scientists.

The universities are not without a share of responsibility for the widespread disrepute of education in this country in recent years and for a public mood of anti-intellectualism. By devising curricula weighted with pretentious scientism and with vacuous courses in "life adjustment," the universities are contributing a form of anti-intellectualism of their own. Too many college programs allow their liberal arts students to drift through their education without exposure to the exact sciences and the classical disciplines, permitting them to substitute opinion for knowledge, sentiment for conviction and fervor for philosophy.

(Stanford University, July 28)



HOUSE GROUP TO WEIGH REDISTRICTING BY CENSUS BUREAU

House Members threatened with loss of their seats through effects of the 1960 Census apportionment are bringing increased pressure for Congressional action to protect their political careers. Pressure is especially strong from Members representing states (Illinois, Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Massachusetts) where the entire House delegation may be forced to run at large in 1962 because of stalemates in the state legislatures. Many incumbents are likely to lose their seats in a statewide election. (Weekly Report p. 678, 1231)

A spokesman for the House Judiciary Committee Aug. 16 told Congressional Quarterly that Judiciary Subcommittee No. 3, headed by Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D La.), would begin hearings, possibly during the week of Aug. 21, on various proposals that would either increase the permanent size of the House or empower the Director of the Census Bureau to redistrict where the state legislatures cannot agree on redistricting legislation.

Bills have frequently been introduced in the past, and several are now pending, to increase the size of the House from its current permanent 435-Member level to any size between 438 and 469. (Weekly Report p. 274, 1231) House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) has reportedly opposed these bills and Rep. Frank Chelf (D Ky.) has been unable to obtain more than 145 of the required 219 signatures on a discharge petition to force House action on his bill (HR 3725) for an addition of 34 new Members.

A newer proposal, first incorporated in a bill (HR 8075) introduced July 11 by Rep. Robert J. Corbett (R Pa.), would authorize the Census Bureau Director to redistrict states which lose seats under a reapportionment and where the state legislatures fail to take action. As far as practicable, under the terms of Corbett's bill, districts would have to be contiguous, compact and vary no more than 15 percent above or below the average district population in the state. While the state legislatures would have power to supersede redistricting plans formulated by the Census Bureau, they would be prohibited from superseding Census Bureau plans after Jan. 1 of a Congressional election year. The current Director of the Census Bureau is Richard M. Scammon, former director of the Elections Research Center of the Governmental Affairs Institute. Scammon, a Democrat, was appointed to his post by President Kennedy.

In an advisory opinion prepared at Corbett's request, the American law division, Library of Congress, said HR 8075 would be constitutional under Art. I, Sec. 4 of the Constitution which provides that while state legislatures shall prescribe "times, places and manners of holding elections for Senators and Representatives....the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations."

Sources close to the Democratic House leadership told CQ it could be assumed that Rayburn had given the green light for Subcommittee hearings. Rayburn has taken no public position on Corbett's proposal.

The Democratic House leadership is thought to believe that extensive debate on the Corbett proposal may encourage the state legislatures to act rather than have the power of redistricting removed from their hands. Actual Congressional approval of HR 8075 or a similar measure is still considered quite unlikely.

Latest reports from Illinois, Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Massachusetts indicate no important changes in the stalemate situations in those states.

ALABAMA REDISTRICTING

The Alabama Legislature Aug. 11 completed action on a Congressional redistricting bill which would reduce the state from nine to eight districts by splitting Jefferson County (Birmingham), the state's largest urban center, into four separate sections and assigning each section to one of the surrounding rural districts. Between Senate passage Aug. 4 and House approval Aug. 11, angry protest meetings were held in Birmingham. The Birmingham News said the bill would cause almost three-quarters of a million people in the state's most populous county "to lose their collective voice in Congress" because representatives of the state's rural Black Belt, which is greatly overrepresented in the Legislature, were able to force passage of the "chop-up" bill.

Birmingham leaders announced they would attack the constitutionality of the legislation in federal court, arguing that the Legislature's action was illegal because the Legislature itself has not been redistricted since 1901 despite a requirement in the Alabama Constitution that reapportionment take place every 10 years. (For details of similar Tennessee case currently before the Supreme Court, see Weekly Report p. 531, 770)

The Legislature's bill left Rep. George Huddleston Jr. (D) of Jefferson County with the choice of retiring from Congress or running in any of the four districts into which his home county was partitioned. The districts are those of Reps. Kenneth A. Roberts (D), Carl Elliott (D), Albert Rains (D) or Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D). Congressional Quarterly will carry a full report in a forthcoming Weekly Report.

Political Briefs

OHIO -- Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) Aug. 10 said he would seek re-election in 1962.

SOUTH CAROLINA -- For the first time since Reconstruction days, a Republican has been elected to the South Carolina General Assembly. The GOP candidate, Charles E. Boineau, a 37-year-old trucking firm executive, was elected Aug. 8 in a special election in Richmond County. He defeated his Democratic opponent, 7,333 votes to 5,940. Boineau campaigned as a strongly conservative Republican.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS PLAN CONCERTED ORGANIZATION DRIVE

The high command of the Republican party, convinced that the 1964 GOP Presidential nomination will have little worth unless the party can make significant gains in 1962, has launched a comprehensive, concerted national drive to increase the strength and effectiveness of all the party's organs and to channel them exclusively into areas where the party believes it has a real chance to pick up additional House and Senate seats and governorships in 1962.

If the Republican organizational drive proves to be as comprehensive as the GOP leaders contemplate, it may prove to be the most extensive effort yet attempted by a party in an off-year election. The plan was outlined to Congressional Quarterly in recent interviews with Republican National Chairman William E. Miller, Congressional Campaign Committee Chairman Bob Wilson and other party officials.

All these leaders emphasized the extensive organizational responsibilities of the party's national-level committees but tended to discount responsibility of these organs to spell out new party policies. Little interest was shown in the suggestions of Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) and others for a Republican counterpart to the Democratic Advisory Council prominent in the Eisenhower years. What the party needs, Miller told CQ, is "organizational muscle rather than a new image."

1962 GOALS

"We are going to concentrate on limited, specific objectives for 1962 -- taking control of the House (a 44-seat pickup would be necessary to take control), some Senate gains and substantial advances in the governorships," Miller said. These gains will be "our sole current objective" and the party need have no current concern over the 1964 Presidential election, he added.

Miller said he intended to "synchronize into one joint effort" the activities of the Republican National Committee and House and Senate Campaign Committees. Further nationwide coordination of the party's efforts will be facilitated by a series of regional conferences on organizational matters scheduled for autumn 1961, Miller said. (Meetings are planned as follows: New England and Middle Atlantic states in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 12-13; Western states in Sun Valley, Idaho, Sept. 28-30; Southern states in Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 17-18; and Midwestern states in an as-yet-undesignated city during November.)

Miller and other party spokesmen told CQ that two major areas of attack had been selected for 1962 -- the nation's marginal Congressional districts and the big cities.

Congressional District Targets

"The key to the future of the Republican party on a national basis is the House in 1962," Miller said. "We are therefore going to predicate the major portion of our political operations on the Congressional district

level." Backing up Miller's intention to concentrate on the Congressional districts was his appointment of William S. Warner as the Committee's Executive Director (see box). Among practicing politicians and the press Warner is rated as one of the United States' most knowledgeable men in regard to the political complexion of the nation's 437 Congressional districts.

The 1962 GOP campaign, Miller said, will concentrate on about 100 Congressional districts -- some currently held by Democrats, some by Republicans -- where recent elections have been decided by narrow margins or where new political developments have substantially increased Republican hopes of making pick-ups. "We will concentrate our power into these selected districts," Miller said. Safely Democratic or Republican districts will be left alone.

In order to achieve full national-level coordination of the intensive campaign directed into the key Congressional districts, Miller said, weekly meetings have already commenced and will continue up to election day 1962 between the Chairmen of the Republican National, Congressional and Senatorial Committees. This group, working with Warner and other key aides, has already pinpointed many of the key target Congressional districts for 1962, Miller said.

The role of the weekly meetings will be to review each key district, seeing what may be lacking there in the Republican effort. Miller enumerated some of the questions which might be asked: Has a good candidate been chosen? Are groups of volunteer workers being recruited? Are the Young Republicans active there, and if not, should they be directed to form a chapter in the district? Likewise, is the Federation of Women's Republican Clubs organized in the area? If these groups are functioning, what campaign tasks have they been assigned? Should the Young Republicans be instructed to launch a registration campaign? Is the help of the women's groups needed in preparing for rallies? Would it be advisable for one of the national-level GOP Committees to send a field man into the district? Are more national level speakers needed in the area, and should the speakers' bureau be alerted? Should a school for political workers be set up in the district? What is the ethnic characteristic of the district, and can the National Committee suggest ways to win over ethnic groups for the Republican candidates? Should financial aid be sent?

Through this intensive effort in the key districts, Miller hopes, diffusion of the party's efforts over unnecessarily wide areas -- many of them already solidly for the GOP -- can be avoided.

An added benefit of the extra organizational muscle put into key Congressional districts, Miller said, would be to help in the election of statewide and local Republican candidates.

CANDIDATE RECRUITMENT

The selection of young, attractive candidates to carry the Republican banner in key Congressional districts will

be an important part of the GOP's 1962 effort, party leaders said. "We're going to conduct a nationwide talent search. This is the most important thing we can do," Congressional Committee Chairman Wilson told CQ. "We will try to persuade local committees to suggest, and if necessary, even draft the very best men to run," he said. The search, he added, will be for candidates who will have a wide appeal to independents and Democrats as well as regular Republican organizations and membership.

Wilson recently appointed a special speakers' advisory group to the Congressional Committee. The group, headed by Rep. Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.), will encourage incumbent Republican Congressmen to speak in the selected target districts. Starting this autumn, the Laird group plans to organize teams or panels of Congressmen to be sent into key areas to expound the Republican position before local audiences, parade "the fact that our party has many fine, young, dedicated leaders," and help the local party organizations and other civic leaders recruit "first rate potential candidates" to run for Congress or other offices, according to Wilson. Among other members of the Laird panel are Reps. Albert H. Quie (R Minn.), Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.), and John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.).

Other advisory groups recently appointed by Wilson include one on public relations, headed by Rep. William H. Ayres (R Ohio), which is to suggest ways for incumbent Republican Congressmen to get more publicity; and another advising on the Committee's budget and raising funds for the target Congressional districts, headed by Rep. William L. Springer (R Ill.).

Wilson told CQ that the campaign effort of the Congressional Committee would be keyed "more to candidates than to issues." Particularly in an off-year, he said, broad national issues are often secondary to local problems and situations. He said the Committee may even consider supplying local candidates with pro and con material on key national issues, to be adapted for local use, rather than supplying them with a rigid party-line speakers' handbook as the Committee has done in past campaigns.

GOP SOUTHERN EFFORTS

While most of the target areas selected will be marginal Congressional districts of the North and West, the Republicans also plan to pick out a group of Southern districts where redistricting and a weakening of the Democratic position has created new possibilities for the Republican party. "We hope to establish more Southern beachheads in districts in Florida, Texas, Virginia, North Carolina and possibly even Louisiana," Miller told CQ. He said the party would not diffuse its efforts "by giving a full courthouse treatment to the South," but would rather "work very hard to establish solid and significant beachheads from which to make further advances in future years."

"For years we have been waiting for a great breakthrough in the South. The election of (Sen. John G.) Tower (R Texas) gave us that break," Albert B. (AB) Hermann, the National Committee's director of political organization, told CQ. Hermann said the Tower victory had given a great psychological lift to Republican spirits throughout the Southern and border states, increasing GOP hopes not only in certain Congressional districts but even in statewide races such as the Oklahoma and Arkansas governorship contests and the 1962 Senate election in South

Carolina. Symbolic of the party's new interest in the South was the selection of Atlanta, Ga., as the scene of one of the major regional party conferences scheduled for autumn 1961, party leaders told CQ.

Big City Targets

A second major objective of the Republican national leadership is to improve GOP fortunes in the group of large cities which they feel were responsible for former Vice President Richard M. Nixon's defeat in the 1960 Presidential election and which they feel could doom Senate or governorship candidacies of other Republican candidates. The big city campaign was launched by former National Chairman Thruston B. Morton and is being pursued by Miller and his associates.

Morton March 9 summed up the Republican problem in the big cities when he said, "There are 40 cities with a population of over 300,000. (In 1960), we carried 14, the Democrats carried 26. They carried the pivotal ones of Philadelphia, New York City and Chicago. When this monolithic Democratic vote in the metropolitan centers is shaved, we expect to win many of the states we lost by narrow margins in 1960." Republican leaders frequently point out that only moderate Republican gains in the large cities of such states as New York, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Illinois and New Jersey would be sufficient to swing the statewide balance of power to the GOP. (For a discussion of a major Democratic victory in 1960 through big city electoral power, see Philadelphia story, 1960 Weekly Report p. 1996.)

"One good result of the closeness of the 1960 election, when the big cities swung the key states amidst frequent charges of fraud, was to arouse deep, nationwide concern about the honesty of the vote," Morton told CQ in a July 21 interview. As a result, he said, active efforts are now underway to replace "shadow" Republican ward officials who have been intimidated by or have sold out to the Democratic opposition (with the result that some wards show a vote of almost 100 percent for Democratic candidates). As key examples of movements for reform in the major cities, Morton pointed to Philadelphia, where Dr. Robert S. Johnson resigned as chancellor of Temple University to head a "Republican Alliance" fighting the entrenched GOP organization, and Chicago, where James C. Worthy resigned as vice president of Sears Roebuck & Co. to direct a movement seeking to reform and reinvigorate the GOP organization from within.

Under Morton, the National Committee took major steps toward defining -- if not solving -- the big city problem. The first was the appointment of Ohio Republican Chairman Ray C. Bliss as head of a special committee studying GOP problems in the big cities. Bliss himself had shown acumen in holding down the anticipated big city Democratic vote in the 1960 elections in Ohio. (For details of 1960 Ohio story, see Weekly Report p. 2003). National Committee officials told CQ the Bliss group has been busily holding hearings and conferences in numerous areas with business, labor, minority and Republican organization groups, and that a comprehensive report was expected in September or October.

Seeking to pinpoint the problem of fraud, the National Committee Feb. 27 issued a pamphlet, "Are You A Shadow Voter?", telling party workers how to thwart illegal election practices and protect the sanctity of the ballot. (Weekly Report p. 355) Issuance of the anti-fraud booklet was followed up by a concerted Republican effort to get

Miller Makes Staff Changes to Strengthen Organization

The June 2 election of Rep. William E. Miller (R N.Y. 40th District) as Chairman of the Republican National Committee (Weekly Report p. 933) marked the start of a major shakeup in the executive personnel of national-level Republican committees.

Miller immediately resigned the post he had held since early 1960 as Chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee. Rep. Bob Wilson (R Calif. 30th District) June 29 was elected the Congressional Committee's new Chairman. (Weekly Report p. 1190)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE STAFF

The first major change in National Committee personnel came with the June 28 announcement that Hal E. Short had resigned as Executive Assistant to the Chairman. Committee sources said Short's resignation had been requested. Shortly thereafter Miller dismissed Frank Kluckhohn and Frank Armstrong, both members of the public relations staff.

Confirming earlier informal reports, William S. Warner July 31 was appointed Executive Director of the National Committee. Warner, who had served since 1951 as Executive Secretary of the Congressional Committee, will direct all administrative functions of the National Committee and aid the Chairman in policy and coordinating staff operations.

At the same time Albert B. (AB) Hermann was appointed Director of Political Organization. Hermann has served in varying posts including executive director, campaign director and Nationalities Division director for the National Committee since 1949. In his new post he will be responsible for liaison with state and county groups, formulation of campaign techniques and auxiliary functions (ethnic and labor groups, etc.).

The only major National Committee post currently vacant is that of Public Relations Director.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE STAFF

Edward F. Terrar Jr. July 27 was named Executive Secretary of the National Republican Congressional Committee, taking the post which Warner had vacated in order to move to the National Committee. A former administrative assistant and campaign manager for Rep. Wilson, Terrar served in 1956 as tour

manager for Vice President Richard M. Nixon and in 1960 as tour manager for Henry Cabot Lodge. He was special assistant to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell (1959-60) and assistant to the president of Project HOPE (People to People Health Foundation) before receiving his Congressional Committee post.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE STAFF

The only group not affected by the changes was the National Republican Senatorial Committee. Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) was first elected Chairman of the Senatorial Committee in January 1959 and re-elected Jan. 5, 1961.

Remaining as Campaign Director for the Committee, a post he has held since 1949, is Victor A. Johnston. Johnston was manager of Harold E. Stassen's 1948 GOP Presidential primary campaign in Wisconsin, national director of the Dewey-Warren Clubs in 1948, and director of organizations of the Taft for President Committee in 1951 and 1952.

COMBINED HEADQUARTERS?

National Chairman William E. Miller told CQ that he would like to bring the National, Congressional and Senatorial Committees all under one roof, situated on Capitol Hill. A Hill location would be necessary, he said, so that the Congressional and Senatorial Committees might service Members of Congress easily.

Unfortunately, Miller said, no suitable buildings are currently available on Capitol Hill. But the Capitol Hill Club, a private Republican club, has been forced to leave its previous clubhouse because of Government seizure of land. The club is planning a new building which Miller hopes will be large enough to house all three campaign committees. Though the three groups would retain their separate legal identities, economies of staff would be possible and full coordination of effort facilitated if they were under one roof, Miller said. But he indicated it would be at least two years before the club could build its new building.

The National Committee is currently located in a modern downtown office building (1625 Eye St., N.W.), the Congressional Committee in the Congressional Hotel (on Capitol Hill) and the Senatorial Committee in the Old Senate Office Building.

an honest vote in the April 4 St. Louis mayoralty election. The record showed that in 1960, when Mr. Kennedy's heavy majority in St. Louis cost Nixon all of Missouri's electoral votes, the Republicans had manned only half of the city's 600-odd precincts. In the April mayoralty race Republicans made a strong effort to train their workers in anti-fraud practices and get reliable workers into all the city's precincts. They were not completely successful in manning all the polling places, but nevertheless regarded their efforts as instrumental in reducing the winning percentage of Mayor Raymond R. Tucker (D)

from its 1957 level of 76.8 percent to 63.6 percent in 1961. (Weekly Report p. 611) Republican leaders pointed out that if they had been able to hold Mr. Kennedy's St. Louis vote to the same 63.6 percent -- instead of the 66.6 percent he actually received -- Nixon would have won the state in 1960.

The Republicans' next opportunity to pare down the big city Democratic vote came in Pennsylvania in the May 16 special election for the state House of Representatives 7th legislative district in downtown Philadelphia. Again, the Republicans were only partially effective in

getting reliable workers into all the polling places, but the GOP vote rose from a 1960 level of 31.6 percent to 41.4 percent in 1961.

During 1961, Hermann told CQ, the National Committee will also lend any assistance it can to the GOP effort in key races such as the New York City and Buffalo mayoralty elections. He said another good test of the GOP's ability to improve on its 1960 big city showing will come in the city of Newark in the 1961 New Jersey gubernatorial election. Nixon lost Newark, he said, by about double the usual GOP deficit -- and lost the state of New Jersey as a result.

Among the other big cities in which the GOP hopes to make impressive gains in the near future, Hermann said, are Chicago, Milwaukee, Portland, Boston, larger cities in Connecticut, and Cleveland. In Cleveland, he added, the Republicans have recently hired a full-time director who will try to revive a city organization which has been declining in power ever since 1930. The essential ingredient for a Republican comeback in any and all these cities, Hermann said, is determined and able local leadership. The National Committee cannot provide the leadership, he said, but will do all it can to encourage the needed kind of leaders to come to the fore.

Party Policy

While stressing the need for pumping new life and determination into the Republican organization, Miller told CQ that he saw no need for a Republican counterpart to the Democratic Advisory Council which suggested new directions for Democratic party policy during the Eisenhower years. When a party comes so near as the Republicans did in 1960 to winning the Presidency, and even gains Congressional seats, Miller said, there is no need for a thorough reevaluation of its ideological stands. In any event, he said, the Republican party is entitled to have a wide divergence of views among its membership. He referred to the differences in position between Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D N.Y.) and Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) as an example of divergencies within the Democratic party.

Miller said that it might be advisable to let a wide variety of Republican leaders have the same national exposure as Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) receive on their weekly televised press conference which has been dubbed the "Ev and Charlie show." Miller has frequently indicated he was considering summer replacements for the "Ev and Charlie show" following the adjournment of Congress, and told CQ he would welcome speeches by other Republican leaders and Members of Congress at the party's regional conferences on organizational matters currently being planned for this fall.

Miller said that exposure of other Republican leaders on television programs or at the regional conferences would make it clear that the Republican party has more than one or two national-level leaders. But the speeches to be given at the regional conferences, he said, would not be in any way planned or guided -- even as to general subject matter -- by the National Committee.

Miller's opposition to the idea of a Republican forum or conference indicated a split from the views of former Chairman Morton, who told CQ in a July 21 interview that while he had opposed the forum idea when first advanced by Sens. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) and others in late 1960, he had recently

decided that the time had definitely come for the party to go ahead with such a project. Morton said that his previous reasons for opposing the forum no longer carried as much weight. He had felt, for instance, that there was little need for the enunciation of new party policies in early 1961 because the Eisenhower Administration's policies, proposals of the Percy Committee and the Republican 1960 Platform were all still of recent vintage and clear in the minds of the Nation. Now there is growing need for spelling out new policies geared to changing situations, Morton said. He said he had also concluded that it would be impractical to use the regular Republican leadership conferences on the Hill for spelling out unified policy with a strong voice for non-Congressional party leaders as well. Morton also said he had concluded that the "image" of the "Ev and Charlie show" was not entirely favorable and that the party should take steps to supplement the show's impression.

For these reasons, Morton told CQ, he felt the time had ripened for the National Committee, carefully including Congressional leaders, to move ahead with the forum idea by calling on the services of Republican Governors, former Presidents, Members of Congress and other officials to meet together and hammer out new party policies. He suggested that the Congressional recess would be a good time to schedule the first one or two meetings. Morton said these meetings should produce substantive statements of unified party policy on the important issues of the day, using the National Committee research staff for help in preparation of the party stands.

Miller's opposition to the forum idea, expressed in a July 26 interview with CQ, was in contrast to a June 24 interview in which he had said that he was in favor of the forum idea and that each meeting should produce a statement of policy on a particular issue and plans for implementing it.

Miller's latest stand appeared to be more in harmony with the sentiments of Halleck, who has shown little interest in the idea ever since it was first advanced in late 1960. It was also reported that Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), the articulate spokesman of the party's right wing, was not in favor of the forum idea. The forum would provide a method for Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) to share the national publicity on major national issues which Goldwater, as a Senator, currently has more to himself.

Recent developments among House Republicans indicated, however, a desire on the part of a substantial number of these Congressmen to formulate specific alternative Republican proposals to those of the Democratic majority. During July and August 48 Republican House Members, under the leadership of Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.), studied expert papers on the problems of unemployment and discussed their findings on the House floor. The conclusions of the group, released Aug. 14, included 20 separate proposals aimed at "maximum employment in America." There were reports that Curtis and his associates, if finances permitted, would hold conferences in major U.S. cities during the fall to explain their findings and recommendations. The Curtis project offered the Republicans a way to agree on and articulate new policies, satisfying part of the need felt by proponents of a GOP forum. But the project, confined to House Members, provided no channel for the party to utilize the talents of former Presidents, Governors and other leading party officials, or to identify the party's leaders outside of Congress with a coherent body of party policy.

Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 87-126

S 857 (HR 5786) -- Establish Cape Cod National Seashore. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) and Smith (D Mass.) -- 2/9/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 20, 1961. Senate passed June 27, 1961. (House Interior and Insular Affairs reported HR 5786 July 3, 1961.) House passed, amended, July 10, 1961. House and Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 2, 1961. President signed Aug. 7, 1961.

Public Law 87-127

S 2197 -- Amend Soil Bank Act. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) and others -- 7/5/61 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 17, 1961. Senate passed July 14, 1961. House Agriculture reported July 22, 1961. House passed, amended, July 31, 1961. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 3, 1961. President signed Aug. 7, 1961.

Public Law 87-128

S 1643 (HR 8230) -- Agriculture Act of 1961. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 4/18/61 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 17, 1961. Senate passed July 26, 1961. (House Agriculture reported HR 8230 July 22, 1961.) House passed, amended, July 27, 1961. House and Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 3, 1961. President signed Aug. 7, 1961.

Public Law 87-129

HR 7042 -- Add certain federal lands to Lassen Volcanic National Park in Calif. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 5/15/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29, 1961. House passed July 10, 1961. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24, 1961. Senate passed July 27, 1961. President signed Aug. 10, 1961.

Public Law 87-130

HR 7208 -- Appropriations for Legislative Branch for fiscal 1962. STEED (D Okla.) -- 5/19/61 -- House Appropriations reported May 19, 1961. House passed May 22, 1961. Senate Appropriations reported July 18, 1961. Senate passed, amended, July 20, 1961. House and Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 3, 1961. President signed Aug. 10, 1961.

Public Law 87-131

HR 6346 -- Add certain areas to Natchez Trace Parkway. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 4/17/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 9, 1961. House passed May 15, 1961. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 20, 1961. Senate passed June 22, 1961. President signed Aug. 10, 1961.

Public Law 87-132

HR 6611 -- Reduce temporarily exemption from duty allowed returning residents from \$500 to \$100. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 4/25/61 -- House Ways and Means reported May 10, 1961. House passed May 17, 1961. Senate Finance reported June 29, 1961. Senate passed, amended, July 17, 1961. Senate agreed to conference report July 27, 1961. House agreed to conference report July 31, 1961. President signed Aug. 10, 1961.

Public Law 87-133

HR 6519 -- Provide additional lands for Tupelo National Battlefield, Miss. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 4/20/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 9, 1961. House passed May 15, 1961. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 21, 1961. Senate passed July 27, 1961. President signed Aug. 10, 1961.

Public Law 87-134

HR 498 -- Provide additional lands for Fort Necessity National Battlefield, Pa. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 1/3/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29, 1961. House passed July 17, 1961. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24, 1961. Senate passed July 27, 1961. President signed Aug. 10, 1961.

Public Law 87-135

HR 6067 -- Authorize \$35,000 for a survey of Blue Ridge Parkway in Tenn. and Ga. TAYLOR (D N.C.) -- 3/29/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29, 1961. House passed July 10, 1961. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24, 1961. Senate passed July 27, 1961. President signed Aug. 10, 1961.

Public Law 87-136

HR 7240 -- Authorize an exchange of lands at Wupatki National Monument, Ariz. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 5/22/61 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29, 1961. House passed July 10, 1961. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 24, 1961. Senate passed July 27, 1961. President signed Aug. 10, 1961.

Public Law 87-137

S 1815 (HR 6882) -- Provide for one additional Assistant Secretary of Labor. HILL (D Ala.) and Moes (D Utah) -- 5/8/61 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 26, 1961. Senate passed July 27, 1961. (House Education and Labor reported HR 6882 June 7, 1961.) House passed Aug. 9, 1961. President signed Aug. 11, 1961.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Judiciary |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education | 6. NATIONAL SECURITY |
| Health | Armed Services & Defense |
| Welfare | Atomic Energy & Space |
| Housing | 7. PUBLIC WORKS & RESOURCES |
| Veterans | Lands |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Resources & Public Works |
| International Affairs | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Immigration | Economic Policy & Regulations |
| 5. GENERAL GOVERNMENT | Commerce |
| Congress | Labor |
| Constitution & Civil Liberties | Transportation |
| Government Operations | Taxes |
| Post Office & Civil Service | Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

S 2403 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist states in program of forestry research. STENNIS (D Miss.), Eastland (D Miss.) -- 8/11/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 87th Congress from Jan. 3, 1961, through Aug. 11, 1961.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,412	8,665
Joint Resolutions	124	528
Concurrent		
Resolutions	37	367
Simple Resolutions	194	414
TOTAL	2,767	9,974

Public bills listed this week:

Bills S 2383 - 2412
HR 8517 - 8657

Resolutions

S J Res 124
S Con Res none
S Res 192 - 194
H J Res 516 - 528
H Con Res 366 - 367
H Res 407 - 414

HOUSE

HR 8520 -- Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to add a new subsection to section 16 to limit financial and technical assistance for drainage of certain wetlands. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 8/7/61 -- Agriculture.

HR 8521 -- Similar to HR 8520. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 8/7/61.

HR 8522 -- Similar to HR 8520. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 8/7/61.

HR 8523 -- Similar to HR 8520. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 8/7/61.
 HR 8535 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist states in carrying on a program of forestry research. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 8/7/61 -- Agriculture.
 HR 8537 -- Amend and extend provisions of Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. POAGE (D Texas) -- 8/7/61 -- Agriculture.
 HR 8587 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 8/9/61 -- Agriculture.
 HR 8588 -- Similar to HR 8587. CASEY (D Texas) -- 8/9/61.
 HR 8589 -- Similar to HR 8587. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 8/9/61.
 HR 8590 -- Similar to HR 8587. FISHER (D Texas) -- 8/9/61.
 HR 8591 -- Similar to HR 8587. POAGE (D Texas) -- 8/9/61.
 HR 8592 -- Similar to HR 8587. STEED (D Okla.) -- 8/9/61.
 HR 8593 -- Similar to HR 8587. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 8/9/61.
 HR 8594 -- Similar to HR 8587. WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) -- 8/9/61.
 HR 8609 -- Similar to HR 8587. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 8/9/61.
 HR 8638 -- Similar to HR 8587. IKARD (D Texas) -- 8/10/61.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

SENATE

S 2393 -- Extend for 1 year temporary provisions of PL 815 and 874 re school aid in federally impacted areas; apply to American Samoa. HILL (D Ala.), Morse (D Ore.), Yarborough (D Texas); Randolph (D W.Va.), Williams (D N.J.), Burdick (D N.D.), Smith (D Mass.), Pell (D R.I.), Engle (D Calif.) -- 8/9/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 8566 -- Assist public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education in financing construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of needed academic and related facilities. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 8/8/61 -- Education and Labor.

HR 8635 -- Assist public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education in financing construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of needed academic and related facilities, authorize scholarship grants for undergraduate study in such institutions; amend PL 815 and 874, 81st Congress. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 8/10/61 -- Education and Labor.

HEALTH

NO INTRODUCTIONS

WELFARE

SENATE

S 2395 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide reduced annuities to male employees age 62. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 8/9/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2410 -- Permit North Dakota to modify its agreement under section 218 of Social Security Act to exclude from social security coverage services performed by student employees. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 8/11/61 -- Finance.

HOUSE

HR 8557 -- Provide an individual may qualify for disability insurance benefits and disability freeze if he has enough quarters of coverage to be fully insured for old-age benefit purposes, regardless of when such quarters were earned. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 8/8/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 8597 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide reduced annuities to male employees age 62. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 8/9/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSING

HOUSE

HR 8527 -- Amend Federal Home Loan Bank Act and title IV of National Housing Act. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 8/7/61 -- Banking and Currency.

VETERANS

HOUSE

HR 8517 -- Grant emergency officer's retirement benefits to those who did not qualify because applications were not submitted before May 25, 1929. COHELAN (D Calif.) (by request) -- 8/7/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 8532 -- Amend chapter 15, title 38, USC, re eligibility for special pension of individuals awarded Congressional Medal of Honor. GOODLING (R Pa.) -- 8/7/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 8536 -- Amend section 3402, title 38, USC, to provide recognition by Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of Italian American War Veterans of the U.S. for prosecution of veterans' claims. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 8/7/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 8561 -- Assist in obtaining a specially equipped automobile for veterans seriously disabled since Jan. 31, 1955. KYL (R Iowa) -- 8/8/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 8641 -- Revise effective date provisions re awards. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 8/10/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 8642 -- Provide no reduction of pension otherwise payable during hospitalization of certain veterans with a wife or child. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 8/10/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 8643 -- Provide medical care for veterans of service in Mexico after Jan. 1, 1914, and before April 6, 1917, on same basis as provided for veterans of World War I. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 8/10/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 8657 -- Amend section 359, title 38, USC, to provide such section become effective as of date of enactment. SAYLOR (R Pa.) (by request) -- 8/10/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

4. Foreign Policy

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

S 2383 -- Plan participation of the U.S. in International Exposition for Southern California, at Long Beach, Calif. in 1966. ENGLE (D Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 8/7/61 -- Foreign Relations.

S Res 194 -- Re recovery or return of American airplanes illegally held in Cuba. KERR (D Okla.) -- 8/10/61 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

HR 8518 -- Plan participation of the U.S. in International Exposition for Southern California, at Long Beach, Calif. in 1966. CORMAN (D Calif.) -- 8/7/61 -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 8533 -- Similar to HR 8518. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 8/7/61.

HR 8543 -- Similar to HR 8518. BELL (R Calif.) -- 8/7/61.

HR 8546 -- Similar to HR 8465. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 8/7/61.

HR 8547 -- Prohibit exports to Communist countries. PELL (R Wash.) -- 8/7/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 8613 -- Similar to HR 8372. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 8/9/61.

HR 8617 -- Pay balance of awards for war damage compensation made by Philippine War Damage Commission under terms of Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946, authorize appropriation of \$73 million. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 8/9/61 -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 8644 -- Similar to HR 8465. SLACK (D W.Va.) -- 8/10/61.

HR 8645 -- Similar to HR 8465. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 8/10/61.

H J Res 517 -- Declare state of conflict exists between international Communist conspiracy and Government and people of the U.S.; make provisions to prosecute same. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 8/7/61 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 524 -- Declare Communist arms and munitions contraband in Western Hemisphere and make provisions to enforce same. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 8/9/61 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 528 -- Similar to H J Res 524. POFF (R Va.) -- 8/10/61.

H Con Res 367 -- Express sense of Congress re recovery of aircraft seized and taken to Havana, Cuba, on July 24, 1961. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 8/10/61 -- Foreign Affairs.

IMMIGRATION

NO INTRODUCTIONS

5. General Government

CONGRESS

HOUSE

HR 8616 -- Similar to HR 8498. YATES (D Ill.) -- 8/9/61.

H J Res 518 -- Re mileage for Members of the House of Representatives and certain employees in trips to and from congressional districts. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 8/7/61 -- House Administration.

H Res 407 -- Amend clause 3, of rule XIII of House of Representatives. SMITH (D Va.) -- 8/7/61 -- Rules.

H Res 412 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of effect of federal airport development on public and private housing. LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 8/9/61 -- Rules.

H Res 413 -- Authorize Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct an investigation and study of noise level created by jet aircraft and of effect of federal airport development on public and private housing. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 8/9/61 -- Rules.

CONSTITUTION & CIVIL LIBERTIES

HOUSE

HR 8544 -- Establish a commission to study problems in inability of President to discharge powers and duties of office. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 8/7/61 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 516 -- Similar to H J Res 4. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 8/7/61.

H J Res 520 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. re power of Congress to borrow money on credit of the U.S. HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 8/8/61 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 519 -- Similar to H J Res 4. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/8/61.

H J Res 521 -- Similar to H J Res 4. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 8/8/61.

H J Res 523 -- Similar to H J Res 4. BOYKIN (D Ala.) -- 8/9/61.

H J Res 525 -- Similar to H J Res 4. STUBBLEFIELD (D Ky.) -- 8/9/61.

H J Res 527 -- Similar to H J Res 4. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 8/9/61.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

S 2409 -- Provide certain surplus property of the U.S. be offered for sale to states. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 8/11/61 -- Government Operations.

HOUSE

HR 8534 -- Similar to HR 8310. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 8/7/61.

HR 8538 -- Amend act which establishes special requirements governing selection of superintendents of national cemeteries. RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 8/7/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 8540 -- Adjust legislative jurisdiction by the U.S. over land in states used for federal purposes. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 8/7/61 -- Government Operations.

HR 8567 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to create trial boards for U.S. Park Police. RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 8/8/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 8596 -- Eliminate requirements for certain detailed estimates in annual budgets. DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 8/9/61 -- Government Operations.

HR 8603 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide public information and publicity where competitors submit identical bids to public agencies for sale or purchase of supplies, equipment, or services. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 8/9/61 -- Government Operations.

HR 8604 -- Similar to HR 8603. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 8/9/61.

HR 8637 -- Provide that until national debt is retired, not less than 10 percent of net budget receipts of the U.S. each fiscal year be utilized solely for reduction of national debt. HOFFMAN (R Ill.) -- 8/10/61 -- Government Operations.

HR 8646 -- Provide certain surplus property of the U.S. be offered for sale to states. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 8/10/61 -- Government Operations.

HR 8655 -- Similar to HR 8603. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 8/10/61.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

HOUSE

HR 8564 -- Amend Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 to provide each of amounts of insurance to insurance fund under such act in absence of any claim for payment. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 8/8/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 8565 -- Permit Government employees to elect to receive compensation in accordance with section 401 of Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 in lieu of certain compensation at a saved rate. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 8/8/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 8569 -- Return to Post Office Department objectionable mail received from foreign countries pursuant to postal treaties or conventions. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 8/8/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 8602 -- Correct Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 re conversion. MORRISON (D La.) -- 8/9/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 8605 -- Reduce nonessential expenditures through reduction in personnel in various agencies of Federal Government by attrition. TABER (R N.Y.) -- 8/9/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 8606 -- Similar to HR 8605. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 8/9/61.

HR 8607 -- Similar to HR 8605. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 8/9/61.

HR 8634 -- Similar to HR 8605. GLENN (R N.J.) -- 8/10/61.

HR 8648 -- Similar to HR 8565. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 8/10/61.

HR 8649 -- Similar to HR 8564. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 8/10/61.

HR 8656 -- Reduce nondefense personnel by 10 percent. PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 8/10/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

S 2384 -- Amend "An act to permanently set aside certain lands in Utah as addition to Navajo Indian Reservation. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 8/7/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2397 -- Authorize National Capital Transportation Agency to carry out part 1 of its transit development program. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 8/9/61 -- District of Columbia.

S 2402 -- Repeal sections 1176 and 1177 of Revised Statutes re District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 8/10/61 -- District of Columbia.

HOUSE

HR 8545 -- Authorize Navajo Tribe of Indians to make certain contracts with approval of Secretary of Interior. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 8/7/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 8563 -- Amend Life Insurance Act of District of Columbia to permit certain policies to be issued to members and employees of members of duly organized national veterans' organizations. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 8/8/61 -- District of Columbia.

HR 8601 -- Amend District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, as amended, to provide under certain conditions officers of executive branch appointed by President be exempt from such act. MCCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 8/9/61 -- District of Columbia.

JUDICIARY

SENATE

S 2386 -- Hold terms of U.S. District Court for District of Connecticut at New London. DODD (D Conn.) -- 8/8/61 -- Judiciary.

S 2396 -- Relieve state of Louisiana. LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.) -- 8/9/61 -- Commerce.

S 2398 -- Amend section 2112, title 28, USC, re jurisdiction of courts of appeals of the U.S. to review orders of administrative officers and agencies. THURMOND (D S.C.), McClellan (D Ark.) -- 8/9/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 8519 -- Provide certain offenses committed on board aircraft constitute crime of piracy. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 8/7/61 -- Judiciary.

HR 8529 -- Similar to HR 8331. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 8/7/61.

HR 8560 -- Regulate shipment of weapons into any state, territory, or possession of the U.S. or District of Columbia where unlicensed possession is illegal. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/8/61 -- Judiciary.

HR 8610 -- Amend section 2(e) of act of May 19, 1961, re temporary judgeships established by such act for northern and southern districts of Ohio. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 8/9/61 -- Judiciary.

HR 8611 -- Amend act of May 19, 1961, providing appointment of additional circuit and district judges. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 8/9/61 -- Judiciary.

HR 8614 -- Amend chapter 73, title 18, USC, re obstruction of investigations and inquiries. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/9/61 -- Judiciary.

HR 8615 -- Permit compelling of testimony under certain conditions and granting of immunity from prosecution in connection therewith. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/9/61 -- Judiciary.

HR 8618 -- Increase punishment for knowingly giving false information concerning destruction of aircraft and motor vehicles. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/9/61 -- Judiciary.

COMMEMORATIVE

HOUSE

H J Res 522 -- Designate Oct. 2-7, 1961 "Licensed Practical Nurse Week." BURKE (D Mass.) -- 8/8/61 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 526 -- Provide National Mothers of Multiple Births Day. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 8/9/61 -- Judiciary.

6. National Security

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

HOUSE

HR 8524 -- Provide travel and transportation allowances for National Guard and Reserve components when performed in an active duty or inactive duty training status in compliance with federal directives. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 8/7/61 -- Armed Services.

HR 8525 -- Provide advances of pay to members of armed services in cases of emergency evacuation of military dependents from overseas areas. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 8/7/61 -- Armed Services.

HR 8526 -- Bring number of cadets at U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Air Force Academy up to full strength. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 8/7/61 -- Armed Services.

HR 8539 -- Confer jurisdiction over Iowa Ordnance Plant reservation upon Iowa. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 8/7/61 -- Armed Services.

HR 8562 -- Amend section 4683, title 10, USC, re loan of rifles to veterans' organizations. LANE (D Mass.) -- 8/8/61 -- Armed Services.

HR 8568 -- Provide permanent authority under which Naval Reserve officers in grade of captain be eligible for consideration for promotion when running mates are eligible for consideration. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 8/8/61 -- Armed Services.

HR 8570 -- Permit disbursing officers of an armed force to entrust funds to other officers of an armed force. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 8/8/61 -- Armed Services.

HR 8640 -- Permit loan of certain rifles to veterans organizations recognized by Department of Defense. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 8/10/61 -- Armed Services.

ATOMIC ENERGY & SPACE

SENATE

- S 2391 -- Amend sections of Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and Euratom Cooperation Act of 1958. PASTORE (D R.I.) -- 8/9/61 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HOUSE

- HR 8530 -- Amend National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 8/7/61 -- Science and Astronautics.
 HR 8556 -- Amend National Science Foundation Act of 1950 to require certain additional information to be filed by an applicant for a scholarship, or fellowship. BROOKS (D La.) -- 8/8/61 -- Science and Astronautics.
 HR 8599 -- Amend sections of Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and Euratom Cooperation Act of 1958. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 8/9/61 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

7. Public Works & Resources

LANDS

NO INTRODUCTIONS

RESOURCES & PUBLIC WORKS

SENATE

- S 2387 -- Establish Canyon Lands National Park in Utah. MOSS (D Utah) -- 8/8/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 2394 -- Improve Portland Harbor, Maine. MUSKIE (D Maine.) -- 8/9/61 -- Public Works.
 S 2399 -- Establish Frederick Douglass National Memorial in District of Columbia. HART (D Mich.) -- 8/10/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 2405 -- Provide flood control on Stones River, Cumberland River Basin, Tenn. GORE (D Tenn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- 8/11/61 -- Public Works.
 S 2411 -- Alter federal building at Minot, N.D., provide additional office space for federal agencies and an additional courtroom for district court of the U.S. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 8/11/61 -- Public Works.
 S 2412 -- Change name of reservoir above Garrison Dam, known as Garrison Reservoir or Garrison Lake, to Lake Garrison. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 8/11/61 -- Public Works.
 S J Res 124 -- Establish Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites, N.Y. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 8/9/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 8558 -- Amend section 303 (a), title 28, USC, re organization of Bureau of Public Roads, and for other purposes. FALLON (D Md.) -- 8/8/61 -- Public Works.
 HR 8559 -- Similar to HR 8558. SCHERER (R Ohio) -- 8/8/61.
 HR 8573 -- Establish Canyon Lands National Park in Utah. KING (D Utah) -- 8/8/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 8574 -- Similar to HR 8573. PETERSON (D Utah) -- 8/8/61.
 HR 8595 -- Prevent taking of parklands by Secretary of Commerce for highway purposes. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 8/9/61 -- Public Works.
 HR 8608 -- Prohibit Secretary of Commerce from approving plans, specifications, and estimates for a portion of Interstate Route 78 in Newark, Essex County, N.J.; prohibit further obligation or expenditure of federal funds in connection therewith. WALLHAUSER (R N.J.) -- 8/9/61 -- Public Works.
 HR 8633 -- Improve Portland Harbor, Maine. GARLAND (R Maine) -- 8/10/61 -- Public Works.
 HR 8650 -- Establish Frederick Douglass National Memorial in District of Columbia. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 8/10/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

ECONOMIC POLICY & REGULATIONS

SENATE

- S 2400 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 to provide regulation of networks. PASTORE (D R.I.) (by request) -- 8/10/61 -- Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 8541 -- Similar to HR 8463. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 8/7/61.
 HR 8542 -- Similar to HR 184. BATES (R Mass.) -- 8/7/61.
 HR 8554 -- Require Administrator of Federal Aviation Agency to issue certain regulations concerning air traffic at New York International (Idlewild) Airport in New York. BECKER (R N.Y.) -- 8/8/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 8555 -- Require flight restrictions re aircraft operating from certain airports. BECKER (R N.Y.) -- 8/8/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

- HR 8571 -- Similar to HR 8428. KORNEGAY (D N.C.) -- 8/8/61.
 HR 8636 -- Require air carriers to maintain route maps in conjunction with certain weather information for benefit of passengers. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/10/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 8647 -- Broaden investment powers of federal savings and loan associations to include investments in corporations organized and solely owned for furtherance of their development. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 8/10/61 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 8651 -- Issue rules and regulations pertaining to elimination or minimization of aircraft noise nuisance and hazards to persons or property on ground, require Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to issue certain regulations concerning air traffic at New York International (Idlewild) Airport in New York. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/10/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 8654 -- Similar to HR 8647. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 8/10/61.
 H Con Res 366 -- Express sense of Congress re program for paying national debt. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 8/9/61 -- Ways and Means.

COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 2392 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to prohibit the forceful seizure of aircraft in air commerce. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 8/9/61 -- Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 8528 -- Prohibit damage to, or destruction of, any shipment of freight or express moving in interstate or foreign commerce. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 8/7/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

LABOR

SENATE

- S 2401 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide it be an unfair labor practice for a labor organization to call a strike in an industry if President certified an interruption would threaten or impair national security. CASE (R S.D.) -- 8/10/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

TRANSPORTATION

SENATE

- S 2390 -- Authorize Administrator of Housing and Home Finance Agency to assist in providing improved mass transportation services in areas which have planned and developed a mass transportation system. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 8/9/61 -- Banking and Currency.
 S 2404 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, re exchange of vessels. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 8/11/61 -- Commerce.
 S 2407 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, re exchange of vessels. HILL (D Ala.) -- 8/11/61 -- Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 8598 -- Authorize Administrator of Housing and Home Finance Agency to assist in providing improved mass transportation services in those areas which have planned and developed a mass transportation system. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 8/9/61 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 8632 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, re exchange of vessels. BOYKIN (D Ala.) -- 8/10/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

TAXES

HOUSE

- HR 8572 -- Re application of "gross income from mining" and "ordinary treatment processes normally applied by mine owners or operators in order to obtain the commercially marketable mineral product or products" to certain clays and shale for taxable years beginning before Dec. 14, 1959. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 8/8/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 8600 -- Increase amount for which a credit may be allowed against federal estate tax for estate taxes paid to states. IKARD (D Texas) -- 8/9/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 8612 -- Amend Highway Revenue Act of 1956. VANZANDT (R Pa.) -- 8/9/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 8639 -- Similar to HR 8464. KEITH (R Mass.) -- 8/10/61.
 HR 8652 -- Re income tax treatment of certain losses sustained in converting from street railway to bus operations. KING (D Calif.) -- 8/10/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 8653 -- Provide foreign tax credit need not be adjusted where a difference between taxes accrued and taxes paid resulted from a difference in rate of exchange and where taxpayer was not permitted to convert amount of tax. KING (D Calif.) -- 8/10/61 -- Ways and Means.

TARIFFS

HOUSE

- HR 8531 -- Similar to HR 8034. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 8/7/61.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S AUGUST 10 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Kennedy's Aug. 10 press conference, the 15th of his term, held 22 days after his 14th: (Weekly Report p. 1289)

PRESIDENT: Good morning. I have a few announcements.

BRITAIN AND COMMON MARKET

I read last week with great interest the statement by Prime Minister Macmillan, calling for negotiations looking toward Great Britain's entry as a full member in the European Common Market. I am gratified that this statement has been well received by the governments that are already members of the Common Market, and by the Commission of the European Economic Community. The United States Government, under the leadership of both parties, has steadfastly supported the political and economic integration of Western Europe. We are convinced that the continuing progress of this movement can bring new vitality to the Atlantic community, and mounting strength to the Free World. We welcome the prospect of Britain's participation in the institutions of the Treaty of Rome and in the economic growth that is the achievement and promise of the Common Market.

During the progress of the negotiations, the United States will of course give close attention to the developments affecting our own economic interest, and those of other friendly states in this Hemisphere and elsewhere. The enlargement of the European Community will necessarily result in some changes in the pattern of trade, but the necessary adjustments can be greatly facilitated if the European Community builds on the principles of broad and increasing trade relations with all other nations. It is our hope that progress toward this end is being made during the tariff negotiations under way in Geneva, in which both the European Economic Community and the United Kingdom are participating.

NUCLEAR TEST BAN

Secondly, I now have a report from the special panel on nuclear testing. This panel has examined a broad range of issues concerning our capabilities to detect and identify nuclear explosions. It has also gone into certain technical questions relating to nuclear weapons development. Although the report is made up of highly classified materials and cannot be released for that reason, I can say that as far as I am concerned this report has made me feel more urgently than ever that without an inspection system of the kind proposed by the United States and the United Kingdom at Geneva, no country in the world can ever be sure that a nation with a closed society is not conducting secret nuclear tests.

In view of this report and in view of the deep longing of the people of the world for an effective end to nuclear testing, I am asking Ambassador Dean to return to Geneva on August 24, in an effort to ascertain whether the Soviet Union is now prepared to bring a safeguarded test ban agreement into being. It is my hope that he will succeed in convincing the Soviet representatives that the test ban treaty which we have proposed and stand ready to use as a basis for serious negotiations is a necessary and rational means of reducing the likelihood of nuclear war and, if we are successful, would be an admirable beginning on the long road toward general disarmament.

His return to Geneva is with our hopes and prayers, and I believe with the hopes and prayers of all mankind who are most concerned about further developments of this deadly weapon. This meeting is most important, most critical, and I am hopeful that we will find a favorable response by those who participate in this negotiation.

PEACE CORPS

Finally, I would like to say that while we face many problems about the world, one of the most encouraging features of our recent months has been the wholehearted response which so many young

men and women have given to the proposal for the Peace Corps. We have an opportunity, particularly in the area of teaching, to send hundreds and hundreds of young men and women who are skilled in this area throughout the world, teaching them English, and English opens up not only a key of communication, but also opens up all of the great cultural, historical, judicial areas which have become identified with the Anglo-Saxon world, and which are so vital in these difficult days.

I am hopeful, therefore, that the Congress will support this effort. It has had a most promising beginning, and we have an opportunity, if the amount requested by the Peace Corps is approved by the Congress, of having over 2,700 volunteers serving the cause of peace in 1962, the fiscal year.

GERMAN PROBLEM

Q. Mr. President, in your reading of Mr. Khrushchev's recent speech and statements, have they increased, reduced, or left unchanged the chances for a peaceful settlement of the German problem?

PRESIDENT: I thought Mr. Khrushchev restated the position which he took at Vienna and which he took in the Soviet aide-memoire, and that there were no new proposals in that speech. He did state his desire, as I have done before, to have negotiations on these matters which are in dispute, and I can say that it is the strong conviction of the United States Government that every means should be employed, every diplomatic means, to see if a peaceful solution to this difficult matter can be achieved. I think that we will, in the coming months, as I have said, use every device available to us to see if we can reach an equitable solution, and to see if we can get a more precise definition of the phrases and words and thoughts which the Soviet Union has expressed in the matter of Berlin, Germany, and Central Europe.

KHRUSHCHEV'S WORDS

Q. Mr. President, I would like to ask your judgment on a passage in Mr. Khrushchev's speech. He says that in connection with a peace treaty between the Soviet Union and the East German Government:

"We do not intend to infringe upon any lawful interests of the Western powers. Barring of access to Berlin -- blockade of West Berlin -- is entirely out of the question."

Is there a catch in this, Mr. President?

PRESIDENT: I think you have to read the speech in total. I believe it was stated that we should engage in negotiations with the East German Government in order to achieve the result which has been suggested. There have been a number of proposals about the rights of the East German Government, to control access, and also to control the territory of West Berlin, and, therefore, the speech should be read in total. But I do believe that we should use, as I have said, every means available to us to make a determination whether a peaceful solution can be reached which will protect the rights of the people of West Berlin and our own rights.

SIZE OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Q. Mr. President, as a former member of the House of Representatives and the Senate, sir, how do you feel about proposals to increase the size of the House from the present number of 435?

PRESIDENT: Well, as a former member of the House, I would feel it should be left to the members of the House of Representatives.

EXERCISE OF PRESIDENTIAL POWER

Q. Mr. President, as a matter of prudence in these tense times, have you given any thought to making formal arrangements for the exercise of Presidential power in the event that you might become unable to function, sir?

PRESIDENT: Yes, I have entered into the same kind of an agreement with the Vice President that my predecessor, President Eisenhower, entered into with Mr. Nixon in the case of Presidential incapacity or inability to fulfill his constitutional functions, and I will ask Pierre if he could, at his noon briefing, put out a statement on what that agreement consists of.

CONVENTIONAL FORCES

Q. Mr. President, recently you have appealed to our allies to make a greater effort in the conventional force field. In the light of that, are you satisfied with the results of the Paris conference just concluded?

PRESIDENT: Well, Mr. Rusk, after the Paris conference, went to Rome to talk to the Minister of Italy, and I think he was going to see Prime Minister Adenauer, and I think he will be back shortly and we will be able to give a precise answer. That was one of the subjects discussed. I think I will suspend any precise answer until Mr. Rusk has returned. In addition, those who participated at the Paris conference -- the French Foreign Minister and, of course, Lord Home -- have an obligation to report back to their governments and find out what the policy will be, as well as the members of NATO. So I think it is premature to make a determination. I am hopeful that the members of NATO will carry out the commitments which have been made in NATO on previous occasions, particularly during these difficult days.

RESUMPTION OF NUCLEAR TESTS

Q. Mr. President, in the event that Mr. Dean fails in his mission in Geneva, do you have in mind any deadline or any possibility of setting a certain date when you will decide to resume nuclear testing?

PRESIDENT: I think we will be able to tell almost immediately whether the Soviet Union has made any change in its insistence upon the Troika, and therefore a unilateral veto on any inspection system. That of course is the fundamental issue which has up to now made it impossible to secure an acceptance of a treaty. Quite obviously, if that were written into any treaty, the treaty would be self-defeating, and we would have no treaty, and as I have said in my statement, it is impossible to make a precise determination without inspection of whether nuclear testing is going on. We will be able, therefore, to tell quite quickly whether there is any prospect of success, and if there is not, Mr. Dean will come home and I will then make the appropriate decisions.

Q. Is this our last try, then, Mr. President?

PRESIDENT: We will try always if there is any genuine hope of success. But as I have indicated, this is probably a decisive meeting, because we will now find out whether there is any prospect of bringing an end to nuclear testing. If we cannot agree on a system for effective inspection on nuclear testing, which is really the easiest kind, because of the various mechanisms that are available to determine testing, which is the easiest kind of disarmament in a sense -- or at least limitations on arms -- to police, how possibly could any country which will refuse to accept an effective inspection system of nuclear testing, how can they possibly say, in argument in the General Assembly or anywhere else, that they are really for disarmament?

MILITARY ADVICE ON COMMUNISM

Q. Mr. President, there has been considerable argument in Congress in recent weeks about the proper role of military officers in educating the public on the dangers of Communism. Senator Fulbright wrote a memorandum on it. There have been some orders issued in the Defense Department on the subject of proper conduct of military officers in this matter. I wonder if you could give us your views on this subject?

PRESIDENT: Well, Senator Fulbright sent a memorandum to the Secretary of Defense, at the request of the Secretary of Defense, and expressed his views about a matter which is, of course, of concern to the Department of Defense. The United States military, due to one of the wisest actions of our Constitutional founders, have been kept out of politics and they continue their responsibilities, regardless of the changes of administration. I have no idea what the politics are of the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and I have appointed two of them since I have been President. And I have no idea what their views on politics are.

This is a most important protection for our country, and it is an equally important protection for the military. It prevents them from being exploited or discriminated by political people in either body. So therefore the problem always is: How can the military remain removed from political life and how can civilian control of the military be effectively maintained and at the same time the military have the right and the necessity to express their educated views on some of the great problems that face us around the world.

So I think this is a continuing matter which the Secretary of Defense is giving attention to, and there is no desire to restrain or prevent any military man from speaking. But what we are concerned about, however, always is that they not be exploited for any partisan purpose. I think basically it is for their own protection as well as the protection of the country.

So in answer to your question, some of this arose because of an NSC decision in 1958, which placed special responsibilities on them. I think it is therefore an obligation upon those who placed those responsibilities upon them to clarify it in such a way that the common interest is protected.

So in my judgment, Senator Fulbright performed a service in sending his viewpoint to the Department of Defense and I am hopeful that every member of the Senate on this and every other matter will continue to give the Administration the benefit of their judgment. This is why we are all up here.

EAST GERMAN REFUGEES

Q. Mr. President, some members of your Administration and others have privately expressed concern that the continued large flight of East German refugees to the West might result in an act of violence. Senator Fulbright suggested that the border might be closed. Could you give us your assessment of the danger and could you tell us whether this Government has any policy regarding the encouragement or discouragement of East German refugees moving West?

PRESIDENT: No, I don't think we have attempted to encourage or discourage the movement of refugees, in answer to the last part of the question. Of course, we are concerned about the situation in East Germany and really in Eastern Europe. There has been a tremendous passage from East to West which, of course, I know is a matter of concern to the Communists because this tremendous speed-up of people leaving the Communist system to come to the West and freedom, of course, is a rather illuminating evidence of the comparative values of the free life and open society and those in a closed society under the Communist system.

In answer to your question, however, the United States Government does not attempt to encourage or discourage the movement of refugees and I know of no plans to do so.

LATIN AMERICA MEETING

Q. Mr. President, are you satisfied that the United States compromises and agreement in Punta del Este on the public information program and the committee of experts will not weaken your Alliance for Progress program?

PRESIDENT: Well, we haven't concluded the negotiations. So far I have been very satisfied with what has been done, and I have the greatest possible hopes for this meeting. I hope that all of us will not get so occupied with other matters occurring in this hemisphere that we forget perhaps one of the most significant meetings in the history of the Western Hemisphere, in this century, is now taking place in Montevideo, and if we can reach a successful conclusion we can come out of that meeting, all of these Republics, with a real hope that we can move ahead in improving the life of the people of this continent. That is where the great struggle is going on. If we fail there, and if we fail here in the United States to recognize that this is the issue to which we should now be devoting our attention, then the spread of communism is -- and the failure of the free society -- going to be far more assured.

So I am hopeful that the meeting will be successful. I am hopeful that the country and the people of this hemisphere will look at what is going on there, because that is the most significant event in recent weeks.

SPACE PROGRAM

Q. Mr. President, sir, have you asked your aides, your science aides, to prepare for you some kind of a study on whether a greater

focus can be put on our space efforts in some possible arrangement similar to the Manhattan Project during the last war?

PRESIDENT: We are now attempting to devote -- we are spending as much money and devoting as large a percentage of scientific personnel, engineering and all the rest, as we possibly can to the space program. We are constantly concerned with speeding it up. We are making what I consider to be a maximum effort. It may be possible to improve it as we go along and we will attempt to do so. But we asked for all the money for this program that those in positions of responsibility felt could be usefully employed for this purpose, because beyond this we begin to get into diminishing returns on personnel and all the rest. We may be able to improve it, and if we can we will. But it is our hope to make as large an effort as possible.

WAR OVER BERLIN

Q. Mr. President, if fighting should break out over Berlin -- that is, if peace efforts fail -- do you believe it can be limited to a conventional war or would it lead to the use of nuclear weapons?

PRESIDENT: Well, we are hopeful we would be able to reach peaceful solutions to the problems.

STATE, DEFENSE PLANNING

Q. Mr. President, the Budget Director testified at the Capitol a week ago and said that your Administration was a little unhappy with the policy planning and the generation of ideas in the State and Defense Departments and cooperation between them. Can you tell us what that problem is in a little detail and what is being done to improve the situation?

PRESIDENT: Well, I think he also expressed satisfaction that some progress was being made. One of the problems, of course, is that nearly every international problem involves several governmental agencies. Certainly the Defense Department, State and, in many cases, at least one other agency. Therefore, the problem of coordinating these different agencies in an effective way represents a major problem of Administration. We have, of course, as you know, on a number of the most important international problems that we faced, set up task forces which meet frequently and render at least weekly reports to the NSC, but it is a matter of constant concern, though I think we have improved our techniques recently.

FOREIGN AID REPORTS

Q. Mr. President, several Congressional Committees have issued reports that were quite critical of the handling of foreign aid in the past -- in Peru and Laos specifically -- and they centered more of their attention on two or three individuals: Mr. Theodore Gillis, Mr. Roland Atwood, and Mr. Graham Parsons, who still have some positions of some responsibility in the government. I wonder if you contemplate, or your Administration contemplates, any action of removal of these individuals from positions of responsibility or any studies of their role today, if you have any specific plans for tighter administration of these programs in the light of the past record?

PRESIDENT: Yes, I am hopeful if we are able to secure passage of legislation now before the Congress, that our Administration will be more effective. In addition, we hope to bring in, if we are effective in the Congress, five new area administrators, and between 45 and 50 new country heads, into the administration of foreign aid. On the three names you gave me, I am familiar with two of them. One of them is an Ambassador now to Sweden, and the other is at work here in the State Department, and I am not informed about the third. I am not aware of anything in their records that throws any question, of course, on their integrity, and we are satisfied that they can meet the responsibilities which they now hold.

PLANE HIJACKING

Q. Mr. President, would you give us your views on the latest hijacked plane incident involving --

PRESIDENT: The Cuban one or the American one?

Q. Both.

PRESIDENT: Well, let me say that I think it was my understanding that the hijacking which took place yesterday, of the Amer-

ican plane, was done -- or at least the information I had before I came in -- by a Frenchman who had been treated earlier this year for mental aberrations at Bellevue (New York City). The hijacking a week ago was done once again by two men, one of whom had also been treated for mental weakness. It does indicate that the lunatic fringe, those who are desirous of seeing their names in the paper and all of the rest, have seized upon this technique. I am, of course, wholeheartedly opposed to it, and I am hopeful that we can make it possible to work out satisfactory procedures so that every government involved will take steps to prevent hijacking which endangers the lives of innocent people.

Now, let me say that we are or we have ordered today on a number of our planes a Border Patrol man who will ride on a number of our flights, and we are also going to insist that every airplane lock its door, and that the door be strong enough to prevent entrance by force, and that the possession of the key be held by those inside the cabin so that pressure cannot be brought on the members of the crew outside to have the door opened.

In addition, I am hopeful that governments everywhere will use their maximum influence to discourage this kind of action which endangers the lives of the crew and of the people involved, and which is an exercise in futility. That is the view of this government and we will take every means that we can to prevent not only the hijacking of our own planes but the hijacking of other planes. I am hopeful that all concerned will do the same. It just endangers the lives of people who should be protected.

RUSSIAN COSMONAUTS

Q. There seems to be some doubt in the country as to whether the Russians really did put two men in orbit around the earth, as they have claimed. Are you satisfied from the evidence available to you that they did do what they said they did?

PRESIDENT: Yes.

SCIENCE GRADUATES

Q. Mr. President, after this latest Soviet space effort, Senator Long of Missouri, among others, said that the real problem was not our present space effort but the lack of young Americans going into science. He pointed out that the Soviets are still graduating three times as many scientists as we are. Can you see anything that the government can do and it is doing to help in this problem?

PRESIDENT: We are hopeful that we can secure the passage of the aid-to-education act as well as the NDEA, both of which offer scholarships to talented young men and women, and that we can increase the number of scientists who may be graduated. In addition, of course, we have a good many very talented scientists, but we did not make a major effort in this area for many years, and we are now behind and paying the price of having the Soviet Union exploit a great propaganda advantage now on three separate occasions -- with the flight of the Sputnik, the flight of Mr. Gagarin, and the most recent one. They are still, as I said before, many months ahead of us. Therefore, we can look for other evidences of their superiority in this area. We are making a major effort which will cost billions of dollars. But we cannot possibly permit any country, whose intentions toward us may be hostile, to dominate space. What I would like to see at the United Nations and elsewhere is an effort made to have space insured for peaceful purposes. The United States delegation to the General Assembly is going to make a major effort in that regard this year.

NEUTRON BOMB

Q. Mr. President, there has been a lot of talk recently about the developments of a neutron bomb. Can you give us your estimate of the feasibility of developing a weapon which would destroy human beings without destroying real estate values?

PRESIDENT: No.

RUSSIAN NUCLEAR TESTING

Q. Mr. President, could you tell us, sir, whether your report from the experts on the test situation changes the general belief in this country that while we have no evidence that the Russians are cheating, we have no evidence that they are not cheating?

PRESIDENT: I think my statement stated that we could not make a precise determination whether testing was going on in a closed society by present techniques.

STRATEGIC EXPORTS

Q. Mr. President, sir, I wonder what you think of a proposal by Senator Styles Bridges to amend the Mutual Assistance Act whereby we will deny any aid to any country exporting strategic goods to a country dominated by Russia.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, that is a language somewhat similar to the Battle Act. I would have to look at the language of Senator Bridges and compare it to the Battle Act before I could give you an answer.

Q. It is only an extension. I think it might hit at some of our allies, mightn't it?

PRESIDENT: Well, I will read the language.

IMMIGRATION POLICY

Q. Mr. President, when you were a Senator, you were actively in favor of legislation to broaden our immigration laws and establish a more liberal and equitable quota system. Under present laws, many of the foreign born scientists and scholars who contributed so largely to our national strength might not be admitted. What plans does the Administration now have in this area of immigration?

PRESIDENT: We have consulted with Congressman Walter and others as to what we can do to improve our immigration laws and we are going to continue to do so. Because of yesterday's hijacking which aroused such great public excitement, and the week before -- even though we now see that neither one of these hijackings was done by Cubans -- does, it seems to me, make it important for us to act with the prudence which is worthy of a great power which bears responsibilities for the defense of freedom all around the globe and not to make determinations on policy until our information is more complete. In addition, we should realize that over 25 planes have come to the United States, 14 have been returned, 9 have been sold, in response to a court order, and that, therefore, we should, I think, concern ourselves with the procedures which will prevent a repetition and which will make sure that our own responsibilities are fully met in this regard.

The point I want to make is that what is going on in Montevideo is so important that we should not get overexcited about matters when our information is so faulty, so incomplete.

SUMMIT CONFERENCES

Q. Mr. President, in connection with the Berlin crisis, there has been quite a bit of speculation about one or more summit conferences. Could you tell us what your attitude is at this time toward summit negotiations?

PRESIDENT: Well, the attitude which I have held and still hold is that no summit between East and West is useful unless the groundwork has been laid before hand and which will insure some success. As far as a summit of Western leaders, I think that if it should prove important in coordinating our policy on any matter -- Berlin -- I think that that meeting should be held and I am prepared to do so.

CONDITIONS FOR LATIN AMERICA AID

Q. Mr. President during the foreign aid debate, there has been some concern expressed by legislators based upon the reports from Montevideo that some of the Latin American nations are not, apparently, eager to institute the self-help measures which you made a condition of your program, and that the Administration may not insist upon those conditions. Do you intend to insist upon those conditions?

PRESIDENT: We are prepared to make a major effort in this regard and we are hopeful that other countries who also have high living standards will do so. But, of course, it would be completely useless unless an effort were made by all concerned.

One of the proposals which have been made in Montevideo which is of particular interest is that, under the aegis of the Inter-American International Bank, that a study by independent experts be made of each country's economic planning and progress, and it seems to me that this is a great basis for a hemispheric effort. We are not interested in making the contributions, which I think we have to make, unless we feel that they are going to improve the life of the people. And, therefore, it is a responsibility on us all, for us to contribute to the success of this goal and for the countries involved to make sure that this effort helps the people, because otherwise the effort will fail and those societies will inevitably be wiped away.

Q. Thank you, Mr. President.

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Kennedy (for previous statements, see Weekly Report, p. 1412):

Aug. 8 -- Letter transmitting to Congress proposed supplemental appropriations of \$153,899,286 for fiscal 1962, involving increases of \$544,000 for the Legislative Branch, \$75 million for the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Department of Agriculture under the 1961 Housing Act, \$37 million for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under the recently enacted Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1961, \$2.5 million for the Interior Department to acquire land for the Cape Cod National Seashore, \$10 million for temporary unemployment compensation for railroad workers, \$5.7 million for defense and space research, \$5 million for housing for the elderly authorized in the 1959 Housing Act, \$1.9 million for the State Department, \$14.7 million for payments to lending banks for New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad default on Government guaranteed loans.

Aug. 8 -- Announcement that Brazil President Janio da Silva Quadros had accepted an invitation to make a state visit to the U.S., beginning Dec. 5, 1961.

Aug. 9 -- Remarks on presenting the trophy to the winner of the 1960 President's Cup Regatta, Charles "Chuck" Thompson Sr.

Aug. 10 -- Executive Order No. 10956 amending Executive Order No. 10841 by restoring to the President the right to review and veto within 15 days of submission Defense Secretary or Atomic Energy Commission plans to share atomic energy information with foreign powers.

Aug. 11 -- Executive Order No. 10957 authorizing the Defense Secretary to order 250,000 members of the Ready Reserve to 12 months of active duty, and authorizing the extension for up to 12 months of current military obligations expiring before July 1, 1962.

Aug. 11 -- Letter to Seneca Indian Nation President Basil Williams outlining Government reasons for continuing construction of the Kinzua Dam on the Allegheny River, partially on Seneca land, and assuring assistance to relocated persons adjusting to new land.

Aug. 12 -- Announcement of appointment of five temporary Commissioners to serve on the Federal Maritime Commission, and appointment of Thomas E. Stakem as Acting Maritime Administrator following Congressional approval of the Maritime Board Reorganization Plan (Plan No. 7). They were scheduled to serve on an interim basis until permanent commissioners and officials were appointed. (Weekly Report p. 1383)

Aug. 14 -- Announcement of transmission to Congress of a report on the Food for Peace program during the first six months of 1961 in which Food for Peace Director George McGovern said the program reached 60 million people in over 90 countries.

VETERANS' LIFE INSURANCE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- Aug. 9 reported, with two major amendments, a bill (HR 856 -- S Rept 693) permitting the conversion of veterans' National Service Life Insurance to a modified plan.

The Committee, for the second time in 1961, added to the bill a provision to re-open veterans' eligibility for NSLI. It also added the text of a House-passed bill (HR 879) increasing compensation payments to veterans with service connected disabilities. The retroactive NSLI provision had been added to HR 879 July 7 by the Senate Committee, but after Senate passage July 17, the Chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, Olin E. Teague (D Texas), said there were no plans for further consideration of HR 879. The retroactive provision had been rejected by the House Insurance Subcommittee in every Congress from the 82nd through 86th, Teague said.

As passed by the House March 6, HR 856 permitted World War II veterans to trade in old NSLI policies for new ones on which they would pay lower premiums but receive lower benefits after 65. Under the new plan, the amount of the premium would not increase every five years, as under existing NSLI term contracts, but at age 65 the value of the policy would be reduced by half. Policy holders could maintain the other half of their policies after 65 by paying the premium rate for the attained age, with no medical examination required. The provision was approved by the Veterans Administration and was not amended by the Senate Committee.

As passed by the House, HR 879 raised compensation payments to veterans with service-connected disabilities. Its first year cost was estimated at \$87,933,144. The Senate Committee July 7 reduced benefits for the least disabled to bring the cost estimate to \$76,447,028, as requested by the Administration. The reduction was passed by the Senate July 17. Aug. 9, however, in amending HR 856 to add the increased disability payment provision, the Committee provided the amount passed by the House rather than the reduced amount it had recommended in amending HR 879.

The other amendment to HR 856 provided a two-year period after Jan. 1, 1962 in which veterans who served between Oct. 8, 1940 and April 24, 1952 could apply for National Service Life Insurance policies. The provision was designed for veterans who had allowed their policies to lapse or who had not taken out a policy within the specified period after discharge. In the 86th Congress, the Senate had added a similar amendment to a House-passed bill which was almost identical to HR 856 as passed by the House. Final action on the bill was blocked when Rep. H. Allen Smith (R Calif.) objected when unanimous consent was required for House consideration of Senate amendments to the bill (1960 Almanac p. 259). The amendment was opposed by the Administration and by Chairman Teague.

BACKGROUND -- HR 856 was passed by the House March 6. It was reported (H Rept 13) Feb. 21 by the Veterans' Affairs Committee.

COLD WAR GI BILL

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- Aug. 10 reported, with minority views, the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1961 (S 349 -- S Rept 700) providing benefits for post-Korean War veterans. As reported, S 349 provided "readjustment assistance" to veterans who served in the armed forces between Jan. 31, 1955 (when the Korean War GI Bill benefits expired) and July 1, 1963 (the date of expiration of the current draft law) and who served on active duty more than 180 days. Benefits included direct grants for education and vocational training, and loan guarantees and direct loans for homes, farmlands, livestock and farm machinery. Veterans with service-connected disabilities were made eligible for vocational rehabilitation assistance. The program was scheduled to run until June 30, 1973 except that no expiration date was set for disabled veterans' rehabilitation training.

The report said the so-called "Cold War GI Bill of Rights" was necessary to aid the post-Korean War veterans, estimated to be over 4.5 million by 1973 who were "called upon to make the personal sacrifices associated with military service" but were currently "denied" aid to allow them to catch up and compete with their contemporaries who had continued in "the more lucrative and comfortable pursuits" of civil life. It said those veterans were faced with the identical problems of adjusting to civil life which faced the veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict at whom the previous GI bills were aimed. The report said post-Korean war veterans were placed at an "extreme disadvantage" as a result of the increased unemployment in the nation. It said the World War II GI bill and the Korean War GI bill had "a profound and beneficial effect on American life," and that through the GI bill World War II veterans had become "the best educated group of people in the history of the U.S." and achieved a "remarkable scholastic record."

The report said the Administration opposed S 349 except that the Veterans Administration and the Budget Bureau favored the provision for vocational rehabilitation in service-connected disability cases.

In minority views, Sens. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) and John G. Tower (R Texas) opposed S 349. They said it represented a "radical departure" from the concept of providing wartime veterans with assistance and the peacetime veteran was much better able to adjust to civilian life. Readjustment assistance, they said, should be based clearly on necessity. They said loan assistance was not needed because the veteran was usually well below the normal home-buying age and his service did not present an obstacle to this activity. They favored the extension of rehabilitation training for service-connected disability cases.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee July 21 approved S 349. (Weekly Report p. 1312)

S 349, sponsored by Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee Chairman Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) was similar to a bill (S 1138) which passed the Senate in 1959 but was not taken up by the House. (1959 Almanac p. 298)

MIGRANT LABOR

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- Aug. 9 reported five bills (S 1123 -- S Rept 696; S 1124 -- S Rept 698; S 1126 -- S Rept 695; S 1130 -- S Rept 699; S 1132 -- S Rept 697) to aid U.S. migrant workers. The committee amended the bills to embody changes recommended by the Administration during Migratory Labor Subcommittee hearings April 12 and 13. (Weekly Report p. 676)

Following is a summary of the five bills as reported by the Committee:

S 1123 -- Amended the agricultural child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Existing law provided that a child under 16 years of age could not be employed in agriculture during school hours; it exempted work outside of school hours. S 1123 permitted a child to be employed in agricultural work outside of school hours (1) if he was employed by his parents on the home farm; (2) if he was 14 years of age and over; and (3) if he was between 12 and 14 years of age and worked within 25 miles of his home with the written consent of his parents. The bill made any employer of a child under the age of 18 employed in agriculture liable for disability or death arising out of employment, unless employment was covered by a state workmen's compensation law.

The report said inadequacies in current federal law had resulted in extensive use of migrant child labor in agriculture. It said enactment of S 1123 would "effectively deal with harmful child labor," discourage interruptions in education, and "help break the chain of circumstances which forces these migrant children into the same unrewarding pattern of work and life shared by their parents."

S 1124 -- Provided a five-year program of federal financial assistance to states to improve educational opportunities for migratory workers and their families administered by the U.S. Commissioner of Education. The four-part bill provided (1) payments to state educational agencies to help defray the cost of educating migratory children, with payments based on the average cost of education per public school child per day for the state; (2) grants of \$300,000 annually to state educational agencies for summer schools for migratory children, with payments allotted on the basis of state relative populations of migratory workers; (3) grants of \$250,000 annually to state educational agencies for interstate planning and coordination of programs concerning educational problems of migratory children, with payments allotted on the basis of state relative populations of migratory workers; (4) grants of \$200,000 annually for pilot programs of fundamental, practical adult education for migratory workers.

The bill stipulated that the Government would provide 100 percent of the cost of the child education programs for the first two years, with the financing shared by the states and Government on a 50-50 basis for the remaining three. The states would not contribute to the cost of the adult education program. The adult education provision was originally introduced as a separate bill (S 1125).

The report said migratory children were the most educationally deprived group in the U.S. and adult migratory workers had an equally severe educational problem. It said S 1124, the Migrant Agricultural Employees and Children Educational Assistance Act of 1961, represented a "basic step" in correcting that situation.

In minority views, Republican Sens. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) and John G. Tower (Texas) opposed S 1124 because it represented "still another step in a series of attempts to interject the Federal Government into the educational systems of the states and local communities."

S 1126 -- Provided for annual federal registration for farm labor contractors (crew leaders) -- the middlemen in making work arrangements between 10 or more migrant workers and the growers in interstate agricultural employment. The bill stipulated that certificates of registration would be issued by the Labor Secretary if the crew leader submitted satisfactory information concerning his method of operation and proof of a public liability insurance policy on vehicles. It provided that the certificate could be revoked if the contractor had committed certain violations.

The report said migrant workers were dependent upon contractors for labor and were particularly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse by irresponsible contractors. It said S 1126 would aid in checking general abuses and implement the old age and survivors insurance provisions of social security by assuring that contractors act responsibly in deducting and transmitting OASI withholdings.

S 1130 -- Amended Title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize up to \$3 million annually in federal grants to stimulate state programs for improving migratory workers' health services. The bill directed the Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service to allot the grants for paying part of the cost of establishing and operating family health clinics and special health projects for migratory farm families.

The report said the proposed federal assistance was essential to encourage public and private agencies to improve the health services for and currently serious health conditions of migrant families. It said that S 1130, by providing families with preventive care such as immunization and sanitation improvement, could significantly reduce the necessity for providing lengthy hospitalization.

S 1132 -- Established a 15-member National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor to advise the President and the Congress on the operation of federal laws and programs and all other matters relating to migratory labor. S 1132 authorized the Council for a five-year period and provided that its reports would be submitted to the President through the Secretary of Labor. The Council would be composed of 12 private citizens and three members who had experience as state officials in problems relating to migratory labor.

The report said there was "fragmented knowledge of and faulty communications on migratory labor problems." It said the proposed Council would fulfill current needs in giving sustained, systematic attention to the problems in a national context.

In minority views, Goldwater and Tower opposed S 1132. They said it was unnecessary because a President's Committee on Migratory Labor composed of various federal department and agency heads had been made permanent in November 1960. They also objected that there was no provision for members on the Council who were familiar with the problems of the farmer.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The House Education and Labor Committee July 19 reported a clean bill (HR 7812 -- H Rept 723), the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act of 1961, companion to S 1126.

RAILROAD RATES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Commerce.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 1197) to require the Interstate Commerce Commission, when considering railroad freight rate changes, to consider the impact of the change on all other common carriers, S 1197 amended a provision of the Transportation Act of 1958 which stipulated that "rates of a carrier shall not be held up to a particular level to protect the traffic of any other mode of transportation." (Weekly Report p. 892) Testimony:

June 23 -- J.E. Gilliland of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. said the rates set for "piggyback" (the hauling of truck trailers on railroad freight cars) by his company were "fully compensatory to the railroad" and not, as he said the trucking industry claimed, "cheap rates" designed to attract traffic. The "umbrella" system of rate making proposed by S 1197 would deal a "fatal blow to the railroads," Gilliland said.

Jervis Langdon Jr., president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., said the rate-making practices used by the railroads were "no more than normal" competitive practices and legislation requiring the railroads to "stop short of producing an adverse effect upon their competitors" would, in effect, prevent them from competing at all.

June 26 -- A.C. Ingersoll Jr. of the American Waterways Operators Inc., the Inland Waterway Common Carriers Assn. and the Great Lakes Ship Owners Assn. said S 1197 would insure that the ICC was "consistent in applying fair standards to all" rate cases. He said the bill would only "write into law the purposes and standards" already enunciated by the ICC.

July 25 -- William H. Ott of the National Industrial Traffic League, representing freight shippers, opposed S 1197 on the grounds that it violated the principle of an impartial regulatory scheme which did not attempt to preserve one mode of transportation by denying the public the most economical service of a competing mode. Ott said rail transportation had an inherent cost advantage, but that it could not be exercised unless rates were based on the cost of providing the service rather than on the effect of the rates on competing carriers.

Robert H. Foltz, transportation director of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. of Minnesota, said there were sufficient safeguards under existing law to insure that competing transportation carriers were not "saddled with an undue burden" by rail rate reductions.

H.F. Easterling of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. also opposed S 1197.

Aug. 8 -- W.O. Kelsay of the Paul B. Hunt Lumber Co. of Dillard, Ore., opposed S 1197. He said regulation which went beyond a determination of whether rates or charges were compensatory would "produce over-regulation and in my opinion will not be in the public interest."

Caughey B. Culpepper of the Atlanta Freight Bureau and the Southeast Shippers Advisory Board opposed the measure. He said that the premise that the ICC was "duty-bound to hold an umbrella over any particular form of transportation" was of "necessity wrong, because it violates what is probably the ultimate law of nature" -- the law of supply and demand.

W.L. Thornton Jr. representing the Kimberly-Clark Corp., Neenah, Wis., the American Paper and Pulp Assn. and several shippers' advisory boards opposed S 1197, stating that it would "undo all the good that was accom-

plished" by the Transportation Act of 1958, because it would be "next to impossible" for the ICC to approve competitive rates under the proposed measures. He said that a procedure that required that the ICC determine the economic or competitive necessity of a rate before it could be established would "cripple the distribution of commerce (because) the necessity for the rate would disappear before an investigation could be completed."

Aug. 9 -- Donald P. Kipp of the American Trucking Assn. Inc. supported S 1197. He said under the existing law the railroads were using "rate-cutting practices" which were forcing upon the nation a "retrogression in economic geography which will drive all significant business back to the few major cities, drive the payrolls away from the smaller cities...and break faith with businessmen and investors who...have heeded the call to decentralize the business and manufacturing endeavors of our total economy."

Aug. 10 -- Randall Chase, president of Chase & Co. of Sanford, Fla., a fruit and vegetable producing and distribution firm, opposed S 1197. He said the "piggyback" service which railroads provided his firm utilized modern and efficient equipment, provided more uniform refrigeration and permitted more accurate scheduling of the arrival of the produce at its destination. The proposed legislation, he said, would result in a "penalty to the producers, to the dealers and to the consuming public."

Lee R. Cowles of the Freight Rate Service Co. of Kansas City, Mo., also opposed the bill.

Aug. 11 -- ICC Chairman Everett Hutchinson opposed S 1197 and said that existing law provided the "proper flexibility" for the Commission in ratemaking procedures. He said the proposal would "create uncertainties in our efforts to perform our ratemaking functions," that it would create "some difficulty in interpretation and administration" and it would require the ICC to consider, "in every case, factors which may have no relevancy."

Representatives of grain farmers and the Studebaker-Packard Corp. also opposed the measure.

Bills Reported

The following bills, announced as approved in previous CQ stories, have now been reported:

- H J Res 438, authorizing \$750,000 to enable the Securities and Exchange Commission to conduct a special investigation of the adequacy of the rules governing stock exchanges and over-the-counter securities trading, reported (H Rept 882) Aug. 10 by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (Weekly Report p. 1394)

- S 2000, making the Peace Corps permanent and authorizing appropriations of \$40 million for fiscal 1962, reported (S Rept 706) Aug. 10 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. (Weekly Report p. 1393)

- HR 84, providing subsidies for four years to small domestic lead and zinc producers, reported (H Rept 899) Aug. 12 by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. (Weekly Report p. 1394)

DISARMAMENT AGENCY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

HELD HEARINGS -- Aug. 14-16 on an Administration bill (S 2180) to create a U.S. Disarmament Agency for World Peace and Security. The agency would be jointly responsible to the President and the Secretary of State and would make technical, political and economic studies of disarmament, prepare policy recommendations and conduct disarmament negotiations with other Governments.

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 14 -- Secretary of State Dean Rusk urged the Committee to do "all that it can to make it possible for this legislation to be enacted at this session of the 87th Congress." He said it was an appropriate time to propose a new disarmament agency because the "Berlin crisis brings into sharp focus the need for this agency and the urgency of its tasks." Because the agency's area of responsibility would cut across departmental lines, Rusk said, it "should not be simply another bureau in the Department of State," but should be under the direction of the Secretary of State.

John J. McCloy, Disarmament Adviser to the President, said nuclear war "could happen if the world does not disarm and it could happen if we disarm unwisely, without careful preparation and the necessary inspection and controls." McCloy read a June 29 letter from former President Eisenhower expressing support for the agency.

Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the U.S. could hope for disarmament progress "only if we maintain such clear military strength that others will also be made to hope for progress."

Other Administration witnesses supporting the bill included Deputy Defense Secretary Roswell L. Gilpatric, Atomic Energy Commissioner Leland J. Haworth and former Defense Secretary (1951-53) Robert S. Lovett.

Aug. 15 -- Henry Cabot Lodge, 1960 Republican Vice Presidential candidate and former chief of the United States delegation to the United Nations (1953-60), said it was "essential for the man who represents the United States at the conference table to have an agency in Washington which gives him imaginative, energetic and timely backing." Lodge also called for "a sort of Free World High Command" to assist the Western allies in meeting the Communist challenge in an efficient and unified manner. The destruction of the Western alliance, he said, was the primary objective of the Soviet Union.

Former Secretary of State Christian A. Herter (1959-61) said creation of the agency would assure that nations not directly involved in the East-West conflict would know that the U.S. really cared about disarmament.

Gen. Alfred N. Gruenther, former Supreme Allied Commander in Europe (1953-56), said a permanent disarmament agency would convince many peoples that "we are not a warlike group." He said "this more than ever" is a time to have such an agency.

Aug. 16 -- Norman Thomas, veteran former Presidential candidate for the Socialist Party, said that past U.S. disarmament efforts had been sabotaged by military and industrial forces and that negotiations had been carried on with "an inexcusable lack of preparation."

Trevor Gardner, former Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Development (1955-56), urged prompt approval of the new agency. He said there was no effective way to prevent the spread of knowledge of how to develop nuclear weapons and that "China may soon have the bomb."

IMPACTED AREAS EXTENSION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- Aug. 15 reported a bill (S 2393 -- S Rept 743) to extend for one year, until June 30, 1962, a program of federal aid for schools in areas "impacted" with children of Government employees. As reported, S 2393 continued approximately \$312,000,000 in annual aid for some 3,800 school districts, first authorized by Congress in 1950 (PL 81-815, 874). In addition, the bill increased from \$40 million to \$60 million the authorization for special payments to school districts with large enrollments of Indian children. The bill also extended the school program to American Samoa. S 2393 was approved Aug. 11 by an 11-1 vote. (Weekly Report p.859)

Provisions to extend the impacted areas program, but to cut the federal contribution, had been included in the Administration's omnibus school bill (S 1021), passed May 25 by the Senate but blocked in the House July 18 by Rules Committee tabling. S 2393 was introduced Aug. 9 by Sens. Lister Hill (D Ala.) and Wayne Morse (D Ore.), both advocates of the general school aid proposal, and their action brought conjecture that the Administration was abandoning its efforts for passage of the school aid bill in 1961. (Weekly Report p. 1397)

The report said the extension was needed because the program had expired June 30, but the Committee believed only a one-year extension was advisable because "the special needs of the impacted areas should be related to the provisions of a general federal aid to education measure."

Since it is the belief of a majority of the Committee that, within the life span of the 87th Congress, S 1021 or a similar measure, will be enacted into law, an extension of the impacted areas legislation for longer than a one-year period is not warranted," the report said.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), who cast the lone dissenting Committee vote on the bill, in minority views said his action was to "emphasize clearly that the Administration is surrendering its whole position on federal aid to education at this session of the Congress by accepting this bill. Impacted areas legislation is the only legislation that even those who oppose federal aid to education must have....it would be their only reason for doing anything in the field of federal aid to education at this session," Javits said.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham A. Ribicoff, asked by newsmen about the Committee's action, Aug. 11 said, "We are not giving up....we are going to keep on trying for an education program....until the last gavel falls on this session of Congress."

Javits reiterated his stand Aug. 11 in the Senate and Morse replied that "the responsibility for not taking corrective action at this session of Congress rests squarely on the shoulders of the Democratic leadership of the House of Representatives."

Committee Member Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) Aug. 11 said he had sought to make the extension of the impacted areas program for three years, but lost by a 10-2 vote. Attempts to provide such a three-year extension through amendments to appropriations bills were also made unsuccessfully in the Senate Aug. 2 by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and Aug. 4 by Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.). (Weekly Report p. 1380)

BACKGROUND -- The impacted areas programs extended by S 2393 last were extended by Congress in 1958, through June 30, 1961. The two laws covering the program authorized grants for school construction (PL

815) and school maintenance and operation (PL 874). In 1958, Congress made permanent that part of the program in districts with children whose parents both lived and worked on federal property (Section A). S 2393 dealt with two other categories of districts -- those with families who lived or worked on taxable property (Section B), and those areas where there were sudden increases in federal contract activities (Section C). (1959 Almanac p. 301)

MANPOWER RETRAINING

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.

ACTION -- Aug. 10 reported a clean bill (HR 8399 -- H Rept 879) embodying President Kennedy's request for on-the-job and vocational education training programs to retrain unemployed workers. HR 8399 was introduced July 31 to replace the bill (HR 7373) drafted by the Administration. (Weekly Report p. 1359)

The report said HR 8399 would enable the U.S. to realize its technological potential and permit the Government to fulfill its obligation to identify and solve the problems presented by chronic unemployment and automation.

HR 8399 established a two-year training program for unemployed workers using vocational schools or on-the-job training facilities. The Secretary of Labor was authorized to make agreements with private and public institutions and firms to provide on-the-job training. The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare was directed to make agreements with private and state groups to expand vocational education programs to train unemployed workers in new skills. The Government would pay 50 percent of the cost to private groups; 100 percent of the cost to state groups. The Labor Secretary was made responsible for testing, counseling and selecting and placing the trainees and providing a weekly training allowance (not exceeding state unemployment compensation) to trainees not receiving unemployment compensation. The Labor Secretary was also authorized to study, evaluate and inform the President of national manpower resources relative to the national employment situation. (For provisions of the bill as introduced, see Weekly Report p. 1359)

Major differences between the bill as drafted by the Administration and HR 8399 were that the Administration had requested a four-year program instead of a two-year program and that the Committee had deleted an Administration request that the Government pay half of the cost of moving an unemployed worker and his family to a work surplus area in response to a firm offer of employment. The Administration had not stipulated specific appropriations for the program; HR 8399 authorized \$100,470,000 for fiscal 1962 and \$161,887,000 for fiscal 1963. The Administration had specified that weekly training allowances were not to exceed \$46 per week; HR 8399 stated that such allowances should not exceed weekly unemployment compensation.

HR 8399 was similar to a bill (S 1991) reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee July 31 (S Rept 651). (Weekly Report p. 1359) The Senate bill, however, provided a four-year program, provided training allowances only to trainees who had at least three years of employment experience, made low-income farm workers eligible for retraining, and included the provision of another bill (S 2036) providing special training programs for unemployed youths between the ages of 16 and 21.

In minority views, Republican Reps. Hiestand (Calif.), Bruce (Ind.), Ashbrook (Ohio), and Martin (Neb.) opposed enactment of HR 8399 because there were already a "hodgepodge" of uncoordinated and conflicting federal vocational training programs, it was unworkable, and it represented part of an "unprecedented reach for power" by Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg.

In supplemental views, Republican Reps. Kearns (Pa.), Frelinghuysen (N.J.), Ayres (Ohio), Griffin (Mich.), Quie (Minn.), Goodell (N.Y.), and Garland (Maine) said they would support HR 8399 if the Ways and Means Committee presented an appropriate amendment requiring all states to permit a person to draw unemployment compensation while attending training programs so that the states, as well as the Federal Government, would assist in the cost of retraining.

URBAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations.

ACTION -- Aug. 11 ordered reported, with amendments, an Administration bill (S 1633) to create a Cabinet-level Urban Affairs and Housing Department to take over the functions of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The bill was approved by a 5-2 vote, with Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) casting the negative votes. Sens. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) and Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) were not present. (For background, see Weekly Report p. 852)

As ordered reported, S 1633 created the Urban Affairs and Housing Department, and:

Transferred to the Department all the functions of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Public Housing Administration.

Transferred the Federal Housing Agency intact to the Department, vested the authority of the FHA Administrator in the Secretary but continued the office of Administrator and required that he be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Made the Federal National Mortgage Assn. an entity within the Department with the Secretary the chairman of its Board of Directors and ensured that the rights and interests of the owners of outstanding common stock issued under FNMA's charter would not be affected by the transfer.

Instructed the Secretary to conduct continuing comprehensive studies with respect to the problems of housing and urban development; advise the President, and recommend to him policies regarding the nation's housing problems and the development of urban communities; exercise leadership, at the direction of the President, in federal urban programs; provide technical assistance and information to state and local governments in the solution of urban problems and encourage them to draw up comprehensive development plans; and help coordinate federal urban development programs with those of state and local governments.

Defined an urban area as a city or township of any size, whether incorporated or unincorporated.

Created the office of Secretary to administer the Department and the offices of Under Secretary, three Assistant Secretaries, General Counsel and Administrative Assistant Secretary, to have such duties as were prescribed by the Secretary.

Stipulated that the Act would take effect 60 days after enactment.

DEFENSE EDUCATION GROUP

The Citizens Committee for the Extension of the National Defense Education Act was formed Aug. 11 to press Congress for a one-year extension of NDEA (through June 30, 1963).

Temporary Chairman George J. Hecht said the Committee, consisting of about 15 individuals prominent in the fields of science and education, sought long-range improvements in NDEA, but that because of the stalemate in Congress on proposals to revise the program (S 2345, HR 7904) the group was seeking a simple one-year extension in order "to avoid a slackening." (Weekly Report p. 1362)

The group, which is supported by private contributions, has registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Among those organizing the group, in addition to Hecht, were William Benton, Arthur S. Flemming, Marion B. Folsom, Bernard Locker, Anna Rosenberg and Charles P. Taft.

Lobbyist Registrations

Eighteen new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public July 28, 1961-Aug. 11, 1961. (For earlier registrations, see Weekly Report p. 1395).

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans, and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), the information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

• EMPLOYER -- American Telephone and Telegraph, 195 Broadway, New York 17, N.Y.

Registrant -- H. ALLEN CARROLL, 1730 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/24/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Matters affecting the communications industry."

Previous Registrations -- Carroll was the tenth individual to register in the employ of American Telephone and Telegraph Company since 1947.

• EMPLOYER -- Central Scientific Co., 1770 Irving Park Road, Chicago 13, Ill.

Registrant -- MAURICE ROSENBLATT, 1028 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/3/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting education."

Compensation -- \$5,500 yearly.

Expenses -- \$2,500 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- Randolph Association (1949 Almanac p. 865); North American Airlines (1955

Almanac p. 692); National Counsel Associates (1957 Almanac p. 764).

• EMPLOYER -- Columbia Pictures Corp., Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer International, Paramount International Films Inc., RKO Teleradio Pictures Inc., 20th Century-Fox Film Corp., United Artists, Universal Pictures Inc., Warner Brothers.

Registrant -- HAROLD LEVENTHAL, 1632 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/3/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislative interest is supporting war damage claims legislation for losses and damage of motion picture companies in the Philippines."

Compensation -- Not to exceed ten percent of amount recovered.

Previous Registrations -- Leventhal registered for a group of moving picture firms in 1959 (1959 Almanac p. 696).

• EMPLOYER -- E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

1. Registrant -- CLEARY, GOTTLIEB, STEEN AND HAMILTON, 224 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/3/61.

2. Registrant -- JOHN H. SHARON, an employee of the firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen and Hamilton. Filed 8/3/61.

Legislative Interest -- "In support of HR 8190 (a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain distributions of stock made pursuant to orders enforcing the antitrust laws shall not be treated as dividend distributions but shall be treated as a return of basis and result in gain only to the extent basis of the underlying stock is exceeded)."

Previous Registrations -- The law firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen and Hamilton is the second to register in the employ of E.I. duPont de Nemours and Company since 1959.

• EMPLOYER -- Humble Oil and Refining Co., P.O. Box 2180, Houston, Texas.

Registrant -- CHARLES C. KEEBLE, 1730 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/3/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting oil industry."

Previous Registrations -- Keeble was the sixth individual to register in the employ of Humble Oil and Refining Company since 1948.

• EMPLOYER -- International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., 905 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, 905 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/28/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Generally, legislation affecting telecommunication industry, domestic and foreign; and specifically, pending foreign tax legislative proposals. Against removal of tax deferral on unrepatriated earnings and gross-up provisions."

Expenses -- \$1,925 quarterly.

Previous Registrations -- Federation for Railway Progress (1953 Almanac p. 591).

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE Inc.,** 1340 W. Flagler St., Miami, Fla. Filed 8/1/61.

Legislative Interest -- "S 1983, Act for International Development of 1961, and Smather's amendment to S 1983 - We are for this bill and amendment."

Expenses -- \$1,000 yearly.

● **EMPLOYER -- Investors Diversified Services Inc., and Investors Syndicate of America Inc.,** 8th and Marquette, Minneapolis 2, Minn.

Registrant -- **LEONARD L. SILVERSTEIN,** 1000 Bender Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/26/61.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 10 (a bill to encourage the establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals)."

● **EMPLOYER -- National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks,** 60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.

Registrant -- **JOSEPH W. KEENA,** a member of the firm of Oliver and Donnelly, 110 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y. Filed 7/24/61.

Legislative Interest -- Tax legislation affecting mutual savings banks. Opposed to withholding on interest. Opposed to HR 2899 and 2900 (bills to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the taxation of banks, savings and loan associations, and other institutions)."

Previous Registrations -- Keena was the tenth individual to register in the employ of the National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks since 1947.

● **EMPLOYER -- National Rejectors, Inc.,** 5100 San Francisco St., St. Louis, Mo. (a subsidiary of Universal Match).

Registrant -- **WALTER R. MAYNE,** senior member of the law firm of Fordyce, Mayne, Hartman, Rennard and Stribling, 506 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Filed 8/4/61.

Legislative Interest -- "S 2242 and HR 8038 - bills to amend section 491 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code."

Compensation -- \$1,000 yearly.

Expenses -- \$500 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- See Weekly Report p. 1396.

● **EMPLOYER -- Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, Inc.,** 154 Nassau St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- **ROYALL, KOEGEL AND ROGERS,** 1730 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/31/61.

Legislative Interest -- "In support of repeal of section 53 of Title 5 of the U.S. Code."

Previous Registrations -- Royall registered for a group of motion picture companies in 1955 (1955 Almanac p. 686); the firm of Royall, Koegel, Harris and Caskey registered in the employ of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency Inc. (1960 Almanac p. 674).

● **EMPLOYER -- The Sperry and Hutchinson Co.,** 114 5th Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- **JOSEPH A. OROS,** 329 Penn. Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/24/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting Title 22, D.C. Code (1951) Section 3401-3403, insofar as such legislation relates to use of trading stamps in the District of Columbia."

Previous Registrations -- Oros was the third individual to register in the employ of the Sperry and Hutchinson Co. since 1955.

● **EMPLOYER -- Virgin Islands Gift and Fashion Shop Assn.,** St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, U.S.A.

Registrant -- **GINSBURG, LEVENTHAL AND BROWN,** 1632 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/24/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Interest in opposing reduction of duty exemption to \$100 for returning tourists acquiring articles in the Virgin Islands."

Compensation -- \$2,000 yearly.

Expenses -- \$300 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- Society to Study Private Property Interests in Foreign Countries (1955 Almanac p. 701, 1959 Almanac p. 707); North German Lloyd (1957 Almanac p. 761); Ashland Oil and Refining Co. (Weekly Report p. 957).

Foreign Groups

● **EMPLOYER -- Bruynzeel-Surinam Particle Board Co.,** Paramariba, Surinam.

Registrant -- **W.J. BARNHARD,** 923 Penn. Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/31/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting imports of particle board."

Previous Registrations -- See Weekly Report p. 816.

● **EMPLOYER -- National Federation of Sugarcane Planters,** 4th Floor Gonzaga Bldg., Rizal Ave., Carriedo Manila, Philippine Islands.

Registrant -- **JOHN A. O'DONNELL,** 1025 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/24/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Sugar and other legislation of interest to the sugar industry."

Previous Registrations -- Philippine Steam Navigation Co. and Compania Maritima (1952 Almanac p. 442; 1953 Almanac p. 593; 1954 Almanac p. 699); Philippine-American War Damage Claimants (1954 Almanac p. 699; 1957 Almanac p. 761; 1958 Almanac p. 651; 1959 Almanac p. 707); Philippine Steam Navigation Co., Philippine Non-Profit Institutions and Philippine Sugar Assn. (1955 Almanac p. 701; 1956 Almanac p. 685; 1957 Almanac p. 761; 1958 Almanac p. 651); American Trucking Assns. (1956 Almanac p. 668); Charlie Sylvester Correll (1957 Almanac p. 763); Lineas Tres M. (1957 Almanac p. 761; 1958 Almanac p. 651).

Individuals

● **EMPLOYER -- Walter H. Duisberg,** 231 Dwight Place, Englewood, N.J.

Registrant -- **SURREY, KARASIK, GOULD, AND EFRON,** 1116 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 7/31/61.

Legislative Interest -- "For passage of HR 8269, a private bill."

Previous Registrations -- Commission de Defensa (1955 Almanac p. 701); Ronson Corp. (1957 Almanac p. 754); S.A. Orci; Compagnie Immobiliere Marc Rainaut; Walter H. Duisberg (1958 Almanac p. 651, p. 651, p. 652); Fluorspar Importers and Producers Institute; Prudential Steamship Corp.; South Puerto Rico Sugar Co. (1959 Almanac p. 695, p. 700); Amerop Commodities Corp.; Acromaritime Inc. (Weekly Report p. 547, p. 1188).

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- MIMA R. POLLETT,** Box 3593, Washington 7, D.C. Filed 8/1/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation relating to public lands with particular interest in HR 8134, a private bill."

Expenses -- \$1,000 yearly.

CQ Senate Votes 130 through 135.

Byrd, Ellender, Lausche Amendments to Limit Foreign Aid Funds Rejected; Senate Agrees to Loan 'Veto' Plan

130. S 1983, Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Byrd (D Va.) amendment to require annual appropriations for the Development Loan Fund. Rejected 39-56 (D 16-46; R 23-10), Aug. 11, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1425)

131. S 1983, Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment (in the form of a substitute to a pending Hickenlooper (R Iowa) amendment) requiring the President to submit to the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees and the House and Senate Appropriation Committees loans of \$5 million or over, 30 days prior to entering into loan agreements, and permitting the Committees to report a concurrent resolution to disapprove the loan, which resolution would have the highest privilege for floor consideration. The Hickenlooper amendment would have required Congress to approve or limit the Development Loan Fund budget annually in an appropriation bill. The Dirksen substitute was agreed to 52-44 (D 40-22; R 12-22), Aug. 15, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

132. S 1983, Hickenlooper (R Iowa) amendment as amended by the Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment (see above). Agreed to 63-34 (D 51-12; R 12-22), Aug. 15, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

133. S 1983, Ellender (D La.) amendment to reduce the military assistance authorization for fiscal 1962 and fiscal 1963 from \$1.8 billion to \$1.3 billion. Rejected 37-58 (D 26-37; R 11-21), Aug. 15, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

134. S 1983, Lausche (D Ohio) amendment to reduce the borrowing authorization for fiscal 1962 from \$1,187,000,000 to \$900,000,000 and from \$1,900,000,000 to \$1,600,000,000 in each of the following four years. Rejected 46-46 (D 20-40; R 26-6), Aug. 15, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

135. S 1983, Ellender (D La.) amendment to limit U.S. contributions to United Nations operations in the Congo to 40 percent of the total contributions to the UN for the Congo. Rejected 44-51 (D 21-41; R 23-10), Aug. 15, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	130	131	132	133	134	135	Vote No.	130	131	132	133	134	135	Vote No.	130	131	132	133	134	135
Yea	39	52	63	37	46	44	Yea	16	40	51	26	20	21	Yea	23	12	12	11	26	23
Nay	56	44	34	58	46	51	Nay	46	22	12	37	40	41	Nay	10	22	22	21	6	10

130131132133134135						130131132133134135						130131132133134135						130131132133134135						
ALABAMA						INDIANA						NEBRASKA						SOUTH CAROLINA						
Hill	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Johnston	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Thurmond	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA						IOWA						NEVADA						SOUTH DAKOTA						
Bartlett	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Case	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Greening	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Mundt	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						KANSAS						NEW HAMPSHIRE						TENNESSEE						
Hayden	✓	Y	Y	N	-	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Gore	N	✓	Y	N	N	N
Goldwater	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Kefauver	N	Y	Y	N	N	-
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY						NEW JERSEY						TEXAS						
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	N	X	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Yarborough	X	Y	Y	N	Y	N
McClellan	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Tower	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA						NEW MEXICO						UTAH						
Engle	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Moss	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	X	-	-	-	Bennett	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO						MAINE						NEW YORK						VERMONT						
Carroll	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Aiken	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Allott	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Prouty	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						MARYLAND						NORTH CAROLINA						VIRGINIA						
Dodd	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Byrd	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Bush	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	X	X	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Robertson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH DAKOTA						WASHINGTON						
Boggs	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jackson	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Williams	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Magnuson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						MICHIGAN						OHIO						WEST VIRGINIA						
Holland	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Byrd	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Smathers	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Randolph	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
GEORGIA						MINNESOTA						OKLAHOMA						WISCONSIN						
Russell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Proxmire	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Talmadge	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Wiley	X	Y	Y	N	N	N
HAWAII						MISSISSIPPI						OREGON						WYOMING						
Long	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hickey	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Fong	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	McGee	N	N	Y	N	N	N
IDAH0						MISSOURI						PENNSYLVANIA												
Church	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y							
Duorsbak	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							
ILLINOIS						MONTANA						RHODE ISLAND												
Douglas	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	?	✓	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							

Y Record Vote For (year).
✓ Paired For.
± Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair. "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

130131132133134135						
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Case	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
Gore	N	±	Y	N	N	N
Kefauver	N	Y	Y	N	N	-
TEXAS						
Yarborough	X	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Tower	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
UTAH						
Moss	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Bennett	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Prouty	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Robertson	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Magnuson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Randolph	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
WISCONSIN						
Proxmire	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Wiley	X	Y	Y	N	N	N
WYOMING						
Hickey	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
McGee	N	N	Y	N	N	N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ Senate Votes 136 through 140.

Senate Accepts Military, Loan Fund Reductions; Defeats Capehart, Church Amendments to Restrict Aid Uses

136. S 1983. Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, Fulbright (D Ark.) amendment in the form of a substitute for a pending Williams (R Del.) amendment setting an 8 percent ceiling on the annual interest rate at which Development Loan Funds could be loaned or reloaned. The substitute required that Development Loan Funds would not be loaned or reloaned at interest rates considered excessive by the Development Loan Committee, but in no case at rates higher than the legal rate of interest of the recipient nation. Accepted 48-45 (D 46-14; R 2-31), Aug. 16, 1961. (The Williams amendment, as amended, was subsequently withdrawn.) The President did not take a position on the amendment.

137. S 1983. Ellender (D La.) amendment reducing the Development Loan Fund borrowing authorization for fiscal years 1963 through 1966 from \$1.9 billion to \$1.7 billion annually. Agreed to 51-43 (D 21-39; R 30-4), Aug. 16, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

138. S 1983. Ellender (D La.) amendment reducing the military assistance authorization from \$1.8 billion to \$1,550,000,000 for fiscal 1962 and 1963. Agreed to 57-37 (D 32-29; R 25-8), Aug. 16, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

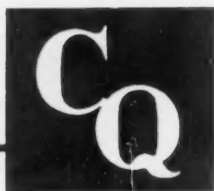
139. S 1983. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) amendment requiring any equipment, property or engineering service not purchased in the country in which the project is located must be purchased in the United States. Rejected 27-67 (D 7-54; R 20-13), Aug. 16, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

140. S 1983. Church (D Idaho) amendment to prohibit further military aid to Western Europe on a grant basis, except to fulfil commitments made prior to July 1, 1961, unless the President declared a national emergency or determined that it would cause an undue economic burden on the country concerned to purchase the equipment, supplies and services itself. Rejected 22-70 (D 19-41; R 3-29), Aug. 16, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	136	137	138	139	140	Vote No.	136	137	138	139	140	Vote No.	136	137	138	139	140
Yea	48	51	57	27	22	Yea	46	21	32	7	19	Yea	2	30	25	20	3
Nay	45	43	37	67	70	Nay	14	39	29	54	41	Nay	31	4	8	13	29

136 137 138 139 140						136 137 138 139 140						136 137 138 139 140					
ALABAMA						INDIANA						NEBRASKA					
Hill	Y	N	Y	N	N	Hartke	?	N	N	N	N	Curtis	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Sparkman	Y	N	Y	N	N	Capehart	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Hruska	N	Y	Y	Y	N
ALASKA						IOWA						NEVADA					
Bartlett	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Bible	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Greening	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Miller	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Cannon	N	Y	Y	N	N
ARIZONA						KANSAS						NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Hayden	?	N	N	N	N	Carlson	N	Y	Y	?	-	Bridges	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Goldwater	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Schoepfel	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Cotton	N	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY						NEW JERSEY					
Fulbright	Y	N	N	N	N	Cooper	N	N	Y	N	N	Williams	Y	N	N	N	N
McClellan	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Morton	N	N	Y	N	N	Case	N	N	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA						NEW MEXICO					
Engle	Y	N	?	N	N	Ellender	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Anderson	Y	N	Y	N	N
Kuchel	N	Y	N	Y	N	Long	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Chavez	?	X	X	X	X
COLORADO						MAINE						NEW YORK					
Carroll	N	Y	N	N	N	Muskie	Y	N	N	N	N	Javits	?	N	Y	N	N
Allott	N	Y	X	Y	N	Smith	N	Y	N	N	N	Keating	N	N	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT						MARYLAND						NORTH CAROLINA					
Dodd	Y	N	N	N	N	Beall	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Ervin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bush	N	Y	Y	N	N	Butler	X	?	?	?	-	Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH DAKOTA					
Boggs	N	Y	N	N	N	Smith	Y	N	N	N	N	Burdick	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Young	N	Y	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA						MICHIGAN						OHIO					
Holland	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Hart	Y	N	N	N	N	Lausche	N	Y	Y	N	?
Smathers	Y	Y	Y	N	N	McNamara	Y	N	N	N	N	Young	Y	N	Y	N	N
GEORGIA						MINNESOTA						OKLAHOMA					
Russell	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Humphrey	Y	N	N	N	N	Kerr	Y	N	Y	N	N
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	McCarthy	Y	N	N	N	N	Monroney	Y	N	Y	N	N
HAWAII						MISSISSIPPI						OREGON					
Long	Y	N	N	N	N	Eastland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Morse	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Fong	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Stennis	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Neuberger	Y	N	N	N	Y
IDAHOW						MISSOURI						PENNSYLVANIA					
Church	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Long	Y	N	N	N	N	Clark	N	N	Y	N	Y
Duorsbak	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Symington	Y	N	N	N	N	Scott	N	N	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS						MONTANA						RHODE ISLAND					
Douglas	N	N	N	N	N	Mansfield	?	X	N	X	N	Pastore	Y	N	N	N	Y
Dirksen	X	?	?	?	-	Metcalf	Y	N	N	N	N	Pell	Y	N	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics



Floor Action Both House and Senate wrestled with the foreign aid bill this week. In a flurry of amendments, Administration forces in the Senate managed to hold back amendments seeking to limit authority to borrow Development Loan Funds from the Treasury over a five year period. But initial House action limited the borrowing authorization to one year. At week's end, it appeared certain the Kennedy version of the bill would hardly emerge unscathed. (Page 1425)

Fulbright-Goldwater Dialogue

The controversial memorandum sent in June by Sen. Fulbright to Secretary of Defense McNamara on the subject of military officers conducting seminars on political subjects has stirred up considerable Senate dust. CQ reviews Fulbright's views on the "cold war seminars" and the reaction of conservatives, particularly Sen. Goldwater. Extensive remarks of both Goldwater and Fulbright on a wide range of domestic and world matters are run in a special report. (Page 1432)

In the Committees

A bill to continue the popular program of aid to schools in areas "impacted" because parents either live or work on federal land was reported to the Senate, causing conjecture that the Administration had given up hope for an omnibus school bill this session.... Reports were also filed on the Cold War GI bill, five bills to aid migrant laborers and their children, the President's program for retraining the unemployed displaced by automation, and a bill to revise veterans' life insurance.... Hearings were held on an Administration proposal to establish a permanent Disarmament Agency. (Pages 1453-1457)

CORRECTIONS

In the January-June, 1961 index page numbers i, ii, and iii should be corrected to read iii, iv and v. Index page i will be found in the January-March, 1961 index.

On Weekly Report p. 1413, column 2 under confirmations, the second line of the third paragraph should read: Hampton, 38, Republican (not 40, Democrat).

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Amendments to foreign aid bill, p. 1460, 1461.

Redistricting

With four major states -- Illinois, Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Massachusetts -- still locked in stalemate on Congressional redistricting, thus threatening a spate of at-large elections in 1962, affected House Members are increasing pressure for legislation to increase the size of the House or to let the Census Bureau map new districts. Meanwhile, Alabama passed a Congressional redistricting bill chopping Jefferson County (Birmingham), largest in the state, into four pieces and distributing the parts to surrounding rural districts. (Page 1440)

Whither the GOP?

The Republican high command has formulated a 1962 battle plan with two major prongs: first, a concentrated drive using all available party resources in 100 selected Congressional districts, with the goal of capturing control of the House; second, an effort to cut down the large big city majorities for the Democratic party which prevented GOP success in the 1960 Presidential election. But new national-level Republican leaders told CQ there was little likelihood of regular GOP forums or conferences to hammer out new unified policies on national issues. (Page 1441)

Miscellaneous

In Berlin during the past week, East German and Soviet troops blockaded the border, preventing the escape of refugees. West protested the action as violation of existing treaties. Eastern powers refused to accept the protest.... Army, Navy and Air Force announced plans to increase their manpower.... The President has asked for \$73.2 million for civil defense stockpiling...the Latin American Alliance for Progress conference ended in Uruguay...American Bar Assn. ended its annual convention. (Pages 1429-1431)

